Using GNU Fortran

For GCC version 4.3.5

(GCC)

The gfortran team
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Short Contents

1 Introduction ................................................. 1

Part I: Invoking GNU Fortran ................................. 5
2 GNU Fortran Command Options ......................... 7
3 Runtime: Influencing runtime behavior with environment
   variables .................................................. 19

Part II: Language Reference ............................... 23
4 Fortran 2003 Status ...................................... 25
5 Extensions ..................................................... 27
6 Intrinsic Procedures ........................................ 37
7 Intrinsic Modules .......................................... 163

Contributing .................................................... 167
GNU General Public License ............................... 171
GNU Free Documentation License ....................... 183
Funding Free Software ....................................... 191
Option Index ................................................... 193
Keyword Index ................................................ 195
## Table of Contents

1 **Introduction** ......................................................... 1  
   1.1 About GNU Fortran ................................................. 1  
   1.2 GNU Fortran and GCC .............................................. 2  
   1.3 Preprocessing and conditional compilation .................... 2  
   1.4 GNU Fortran and G77 .............................................. 3  
   1.5 Project Status .................................................... 3  
   1.6 Standards .......................................................... 4  

**Part I: Invoking GNU Fortran** ............................................. 5  

2 **GNU Fortran Command Options** .......................... 7  
   2.1 Option summary .................................................... 7  
   2.2 Options controlling Fortran dialect ........................... 8  
   2.3 Options to request or suppress errors and warnings ........ 10  
   2.4 Options for debugging your program or GNU Fortran .......... 12  
   2.5 Options for directory search .................................... 13  
   2.6 Influencing the linking step .................................... 13  
   2.7 Influencing runtime behavior ................................... 14  
   2.8 Options for code generation conventions ..................... 14  
   2.9 Environment variables affecting `gfortran` ................. 18  

3 **Runtime: Influencing runtime behavior with environment variables** .......................... 19  
   3.1 `GFORTRAN_STDIN_UNIT`—Unit number for standard input .... 19  
   3.2 `GFORTRAN_STDOUT_UNIT`—Unit number for standard output... 19  
   3.3 `GFORTRAN_STDERR_UNIT`—Unit number for standard error .... 19  
   3.4 `GFORTRAN_USE_STDERR`—Send library output to standard error  
       ............................................................................. 19  
   3.5 `GFORTRAN_TMPDIR`—Directory for scratch files ............... 19  
   3.6 `GFORTRAN_UNBUFFERED_ALL`—Don’t buffer I/O on all units ... 19  
   3.7 `GFORTRAN_UNBUFFERED_PRECONNECTED`—Don’t buffer I/O on  
       preconnected units .................................................. 19  
   3.8 `GFORTRAN_SHOW_LOCUS`—Show location for runtime errors .... 19  
   3.9 `GFORTRAN_OPTIONAL_PLUS`—Print leading + where permitted .. 20  
   3.10 `GFORTRAN_DEFAULT_RECL`—Default record length for new files  
       ............................................................................. 20  
   3.11 `GFORTRAN_LIST_SEPARATOR`—Separator for list output ...... 20  
   3.12 `GFORTRAN_CONVERT_UNIT`—Set endianness for unformatted I/O  
       ............................................................................. 20  
   3.13 `GFORTRAN_ERROR_DUMP_CORE`—Dump core on run-time errors .. 21  
   3.14 `GFORTRAN_ERROR_BACKTRACE`—Show backtrace on run-time errors  
       ............................................................................. 21
Part II: Language Reference .......................... 23

4 Fortran 2003 Status ................................. 25

5 Extensions ........................................... 27
  5.1 Extensions implemented in GNU Fortran .............. 27
    5.1.1 Old-style kind specifications .................. 27
    5.1.2 Old-style variable initialization ............... 27
    5.1.3 Extensions to namelist ........................ 28
    5.1.4 \texttt{X} format descriptor without count field 29
    5.1.5 Commas in \texttt{FORMAT} specifications .......... 29
    5.1.6 Missing period in \texttt{FORMAT} specifications 29
    5.1.7 I/O item lists ................................ 29
    5.1.8 BOZ literal constants .......................... 29
    5.1.9 Real array indices ................................ 30
    5.1.10 Unary operators ................................ 30
    5.1.11 Implicitly convert \texttt{LOGICAL} and \texttt{INTEGER} values 30
    5.1.12 Hollerith constants support .................... 30
    5.1.13 Cray pointers .................................. 31
    5.1.14 \texttt{CONVERT} specifier .................... 33
    5.1.15 OpenMP ........................................ 33
    5.1.16 Argument list functions \%VAL, \%REF and \%LOC .. 34
  5.2 Extensions not implemented in GNU Fortran .......... 34
    5.2.1 \texttt{STRUCTURE} and \texttt{RECORD} ............ 35
    5.2.2 \texttt{ENCODE} and \texttt{DECODE} statements ....... 36

6 Intrinsic Procedures ................................. 37
  6.1 Introduction to intrinsic procedures ................. 37
  6.2 \texttt{ABORT} — Abort the program .................. 37
  6.3 \texttt{ABS} — Absolute value .......................... 38
  6.4 \texttt{ACCESS} — Checks file access modes ........... 38
  6.5 \texttt{ACHAR} — Character in ASCII collating sequence .. 39
  6.6 \texttt{ACOS} — Arcosine function ..................... 40
  6.7 \texttt{ACOSH} — Hyperbolic arccosine function ........... 40
  6.8 \texttt{ADJSTL} — Left adjust a string ................ 41
  6.9 \texttt{ADJSTR} — Right adjust a string ................. 41
  6.10 \texttt{AIMAG} — Imaginary part of complex number ....... 42
  6.11 \texttt{AINT} — Truncate to a whole number ............. 42
  6.12 \texttt{ALARM} — Execute a routine after a given delay ... 43
  6.13 \texttt{ALL} — All values in \texttt{MASK} along \texttt{DIM} are true ... 44
  6.14 \texttt{ALLOCATED} — Status of an allocatable entity .... 45
  6.15 \texttt{AND} — Bitwise logical AND ...................... 45
  6.16 \texttt{ANINT} — Nearest whole number .................. 46
  6.17 \texttt{ANY} — Any value in \texttt{MASK} along \texttt{DIM} is true ... 46
  6.18 \texttt{ASIN} — Arcsine function ........................ 47
  6.19 \texttt{ASINH} — Hyperbolic arcsine function ............. 48
  6.20 \texttt{ASSOCIATED} — Status of a pointer or pointer/target pair ... 48
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATAN</td>
<td>Arctangent function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATAN2</td>
<td>Arctangent function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATANH</td>
<td>Hyperbolic arctangent function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BESJ0</td>
<td>Bessel function of the first kind of order 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BESJ1</td>
<td>Bessel function of the first kind of order 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BESJN</td>
<td>Bessel function of the first kind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BESYO</td>
<td>Bessel function of the second kind of order 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BESY1</td>
<td>Bessel function of the second kind of order 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BESYN</td>
<td>Bessel function of the second kind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIT_SIZE</td>
<td>Bit size inquiry function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BTEST</td>
<td>Bit test function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_ASSOCIATED</td>
<td>Status of a C pointer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_FUNLOC</td>
<td>Obtain the C address of a procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_F_PROCPOINTER</td>
<td>Convert C into Fortran procedure pointer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_ASSOCIATED</td>
<td>Status of a C pointer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_F_POINTER</td>
<td>Convert C into Fortran pointer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_LOC</td>
<td>Obtain the C address of an object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEILING</td>
<td>Integer ceiling function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAR</td>
<td>Character conversion function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHDIR</td>
<td>Change working directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHMOD</td>
<td>Change access permissions of files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMPLX</td>
<td>Complex conversion function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMAND_ARGUMENT_COUNT</td>
<td>Get number of command line arguments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPLEX</td>
<td>Complex conversion function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONJG</td>
<td>Complex conjugate function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COS</td>
<td>Cosine function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COSH</td>
<td>Hyperbolic cosine function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNT</td>
<td>Count function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPU_TIME</td>
<td>CPU elapsed time in seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSHIFT</td>
<td>Circular shift elements of an array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTIME</td>
<td>Convert a time into a string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE_AND_TIME</td>
<td>Date and time subroutine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBLE</td>
<td>Double conversion function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCMLPX</td>
<td>Double complex conversion function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFLOAT</td>
<td>Double conversion function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIGITS</td>
<td>Significant digits function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIM</td>
<td>Positive difference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOT_PRODUCT</td>
<td>Dot product function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPROD</td>
<td>Double product function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DREAL</td>
<td>Double real part function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTIME</td>
<td>Execution time subroutine (or function)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EOSHIFT</td>
<td>End-off shift elements of an array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPSILON</td>
<td>Epsilon function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERF</td>
<td>Error function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERFC</td>
<td>Error function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETIME</td>
<td>Execution time subroutine (or function)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXIT</td>
<td>Exit the program with status</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.67 EXP — Exponential function ........................................ 77
6.68 EXPONENT — Exponent function ................................. 78
6.69 FDATE — Get the current time as a string ..................... 78
6.70 FLOAT — Convert integer to default real ....................... 79
6.71 FGET — Read a single character in stream mode from stdin .. 79
6.72 FGETC — Read a single character in stream mode ............. 80
6.73 FLOOR — Integer floor function ............................... 81
6.74 FLUSH — Flush I/O unit(s) ...................................... 81
6.75 FNUM — File number function .................................. 82
6.76 FPUT — Write a single character in stream mode to stdout . 82
6.77 FPUTC — Write a single character in stream mode .......... 83
6.78 FRACTION — Fractional part of the model representation .... 84
6.79 FREE — Frees memory ............................................. 84
6.80 FSEEK — Low level file positioning subroutine .............. 85
6.81 FSTAT — Get file status ......................................... 86
6.82 FTELL — Current stream position ................................ 86
6.83 GAMMA — Gamma function ...................................... 87
6.84 GERROR — Get last system error message ..................... 87
6.85 GETARG — Get command line arguments ....................... 88
6.86 GET_COMMAND — Get the entire command line ............... 89
6.87 GET_COMMAND_ARGUMENT — Get command line arguments . 89
6.88 GETCWD — Get current working directory ..................... 90
6.89 GETENV — Get an environmental variable .................... 90
6.90 GET_ENVIRONMENT_VARIABLE — Get an environmental variable .......................................................... 91
6.91 GETGID — Group ID function ................................... 91
6.92 GETLOG — Get login name ....................................... 92
6.93 GETPID — Process ID function .................................. 92
6.94 GETUID — User ID function .................................... 93
6.95 GMTIME — Convert time to GMT info ........................... 93
6.96 HOSTNM — Get system host name ............................... 94
6.97 HUGE — Largest number of a kind ............................ 94
6.98 IACHAR — Code in ASCII collating sequence ................ 94
6.99 IAND — Bitwise logical and .................................... 95
6.100 IARGC — Get the number of command line arguments ...... 96
6.101 IBCLR — Clear bit ............................................. 96
6.102 IBITS — Bit extraction ....................................... 97
6.103 IBSET — Set bit ................................................ 97
6.104 ICHAR — Character-to-integer conversion function ....... 97
6.105 IDATE — Get current local time subroutine (day/month/year) .............................................................. 98
6.106 Ieor — Bitwise logical exclusive or .......................... 99
6.107 IERRNO — Get the last system error number ................ 99
6.108 INDEX — Position of a substring within a string .......... 100
6.109 INT — Convert to integer type ............................... 100
6.110 INT2 — Convert to 16-bit integer type ....................... 101
6.111 INT8 — Convert to 64-bit integer type ..................... 101
6.112 IOR — Bitwise logical or .................................... 102
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.113</td>
<td>IRAND</td>
<td>Integer pseudo-random number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.114</td>
<td>IS_IOSTAT_END</td>
<td>Test for end-of-file value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.115</td>
<td>IS_IOSTAT_EOR</td>
<td>Test for end-of-record value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.116</td>
<td>ISATTY</td>
<td>Whether a unit is a terminal device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.117</td>
<td>ISHFT</td>
<td>Shift bits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.118</td>
<td>ISHFTC</td>
<td>Shift bits circularly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.119</td>
<td>ISNAN</td>
<td>Test for a NaN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.120</td>
<td>ITIME</td>
<td>Get current local time subroutine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(hour/minutes/seconds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.121</td>
<td>KILL</td>
<td>Send a signal to a process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.122</td>
<td>KIND</td>
<td>Kind of an entity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.123</td>
<td>LBOUND</td>
<td>Lower dimension bounds of an array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.124</td>
<td>LEN</td>
<td>Length of a character entity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.125</td>
<td>LEN_TRIM</td>
<td>Length of a character entity without trailing blank characters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.126</td>
<td>LGAMMA</td>
<td>Logarithm of the Gamma function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.127</td>
<td>LGE</td>
<td>Lexical greater than or equal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.128</td>
<td>LGT</td>
<td>Lexical greater than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.129</td>
<td>LINK</td>
<td>Create a hard link</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.130</td>
<td>LLE</td>
<td>Lexical less than or equal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.131</td>
<td>LLT</td>
<td>Lexical less than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.132</td>
<td>LNBLNK</td>
<td>Index of the last non-blank character in a string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.133</td>
<td>LOC</td>
<td>Returns the address of a variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.134</td>
<td>LOG</td>
<td>Logarithm function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.135</td>
<td>LOG10</td>
<td>Base 10 logarithm function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.136</td>
<td>LOGICAL</td>
<td>Convert to logical type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.137</td>
<td>LONG</td>
<td>Convert to integer type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.138</td>
<td>LSHIFT</td>
<td>Left shift bits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.139</td>
<td>LSTAT</td>
<td>Get file status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.140</td>
<td>LTIME</td>
<td>Convert time to local time info</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.141</td>
<td>MALLOC</td>
<td>Allocate dynamic memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.142</td>
<td>MATMUL</td>
<td>Matrix multiplication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.143</td>
<td>MAX</td>
<td>Maximum value of an argument list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.144</td>
<td>MAXEXPONENT</td>
<td>Maximum exponent of a real kind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.145</td>
<td>MAXLOC</td>
<td>Location of the maximum value within an array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.146</td>
<td>MAXVAL</td>
<td>Maximum value of an array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.147</td>
<td>MCLOCK</td>
<td>Time function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.148</td>
<td>MCLOCK8</td>
<td>Time function (64-bit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.149</td>
<td>MERGE</td>
<td>Merge variables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.150</td>
<td>MIN</td>
<td>Minimum value of an argument list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.151</td>
<td>MINEXPONENT</td>
<td>Minimum exponent of a real kind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.152</td>
<td>MINLOC</td>
<td>Location of the minimum value within an array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.153</td>
<td>MINVAL</td>
<td>Minimum value of an array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.154</td>
<td>MOD</td>
<td>Remainder function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.155</td>
<td>MODULO</td>
<td>Modulo function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.156</td>
<td>MOVE_ALLOC</td>
<td>Move allocation from one object to another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.157</td>
<td>MOV_BITS</td>
<td>Move bits from one integer to another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.158</td>
<td>NEAREST — Nearest representable number.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.159</td>
<td>NEW_LINE — New line character.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.160</td>
<td>NINT — Nearest whole number.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.161</td>
<td>NOT — Logical negation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.162</td>
<td>NULL — Function that returns an disassociated pointer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.163</td>
<td>OR — Bitwise logical OR.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.164</td>
<td>PACK — Pack an array into an array of rank one.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.165</td>
<td>PERROR — Print system error message.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.166</td>
<td>PRECISION — Decimal precision of a real kind.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.167</td>
<td>PRESENT — Determine whether an optional dummy argument is specified.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.169</td>
<td>RADIX — Base of a model number.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.170</td>
<td>RAN — Real pseudo-random number.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.171</td>
<td>RAND — Real pseudo-random number.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.172</td>
<td>RANDOM_NUMBER — Pseudo-random number.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.173</td>
<td>RANDOM_SEED — Initialize a pseudo-random number sequence.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.174</td>
<td>RANGE — Decimal exponent range of a real kind.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.175</td>
<td>REAL — Convert to real type.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.177</td>
<td>REPEAT — Repeated string concatenation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.178</td>
<td>RESHAPE — Function to reshape an array.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.179</td>
<td>RRSPACING — Reciprocal of the relative spacing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.180</td>
<td>RSHIFT — Right shift bits.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.181</td>
<td>SCALE — Scale a real value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.182</td>
<td>SCAN — Scan a string for the presence of a set of characters.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.183</td>
<td>SECNDS — Time function.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.184</td>
<td>SECOND — CPU time function.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.185</td>
<td>SELECTED_INT_KIND — Choose integer kind.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.186</td>
<td>SELECTED_REAL_KIND — Choose real kind.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.187</td>
<td>SET_EXPONENT — Set the exponent of the model.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.188</td>
<td>SHAPE — Determine the shape of an array.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.189</td>
<td>SIGN — Sign copying function.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.190</td>
<td>SIGNAL — Signal handling subroutine (or function).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.191</td>
<td>SIN — Sine function.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.192</td>
<td>SINH — Hyperbolic sine function.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.193</td>
<td>SIZE — Determine the size of an array.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.194</td>
<td>SIZEOF — Size in bytes of an expression.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.195</td>
<td>SLEEP — Sleep for the specified number of seconds.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.196</td>
<td>SNGL — Convert double precision real to default real.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.197</td>
<td>SPACING — Smallest distance between two numbers of a given type.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.198</td>
<td>SPREAD — Add a dimension to an array.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.199</td>
<td>SQRT — Square-root function.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.200</td>
<td>SRAND — Reinitialize the random number generator.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.201</td>
<td>STAT — Get file status.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 1: Introduction

1 Introduction

This manual documents the use of gfortran, the GNU Fortran compiler. You can find in this manual how to invoke gfortran, as well as its features and incompatibilities.

The GNU Fortran compiler front end was designed initially as a free replacement for, or alternative to, the unix f95 command; gfortran is the command you’ll use to invoke the compiler.

1.1 About GNU Fortran

The GNU Fortran compiler is still in an early state of development. It can generate code for most constructs and expressions, but much work remains to be done.

When the GNU Fortran compiler is finished, it will do everything you expect from any decent compiler:

- Read a user’s program, stored in a file and containing instructions written in Fortran 77, Fortran 90, Fortran 95 or Fortran 2003. This file contains source code.
- Translate the user’s program into instructions a computer can carry out more quickly than it takes to translate the instructions in the first place. The result after compilation of a program is machine code, code designed to be efficiently translated and processed by a machine such as your computer. Humans usually aren’t as good writing machine code as they are at writing Fortran (or C++, Ada, or Java), because it is easy to make tiny mistakes writing machine code.
- Provide the user with information about the reasons why the compiler is unable to create a binary from the source code. Usually this will be the case if the source code is flawed. When writing Fortran, it is easy to make big mistakes. The Fortran 90 requires that the compiler can point out mistakes to the user. An incorrect usage of the language causes an error message. The compiler will also attempt to diagnose cases where the user’s program contains a correct usage of the language, but instructs the computer to do something questionable. This kind of diagnostics message is called a warning message.
- Provide optional information about the translation passes from the source code to machine code. This can help a user of the compiler to find the cause of certain bugs which may not be obvious in the source code, but may be more easily found at a lower level compiler output. It also helps developers to find bugs in the compiler itself.
- Provide information in the generated machine code that can make it easier to find bugs in the program (using a debugging tool, called a debugger, such as the GNU Debugger gdb).
- Locate and gather machine code already generated to perform actions requested by statements in the user’s program. This machine code is organized into modules and is located and linked to the user program.

The GNU Fortran compiler consists of several components:

- A version of the gcc command (which also might be installed as the system’s cc command) that also understands and accepts Fortran source code. The gcc command is the driver program for all the languages in the GNU Compiler Collection (GCC);
gcc, you can compile the source code of any language for which a front end is available in GCC.

- The gfortran command itself, which also might be installed as the system’s f95 command. gfortran is just another driver program, but specifically for the Fortran compiler only. The difference with gcc is that gfortran will automatically link the correct libraries to your program.

- A collection of run-time libraries. These libraries contain the machine code needed to support capabilities of the Fortran language that are not directly provided by the machine code generated by the gfortran compilation phase, such as intrinsic functions and subroutines, and routines for interaction with files and the operating system.

- The Fortran compiler itself, (f951). This is the GNU Fortran parser and code generator, linked to and interfaced with the GCC backend library. f951 “translates” the source code to assembler code. You would typically not use this program directly; instead, the gcc or gfortran driver programs will call it for you.

1.2 GNU Fortran and GCC

GNU Fortran is a part of GCC, the GNU Compiler Collection. GCC consists of a collection of front ends for various languages, which translate the source code into a language-independent form called GENERIC. This is then processed by a common middle end which provides optimization, and then passed to one of a collection of back ends which generate code for different computer architectures and operating systems.

Functionally, this is implemented with a driver program (gcc) which provides the command-line interface for the compiler. It calls the relevant compiler front-end program (e.g., f951 for Fortran) for each file in the source code, and then calls the assembler and linker as appropriate to produce the compiled output. In a copy of GCC which has been compiled with Fortran language support enabled, gcc will recognize files with '.f', '.for', '.ftn', '.f90', '.f95', and '.f03' extensions as Fortran source code, and compile it accordingly. A gfortran driver program is also provided, which is identical to gcc except that it automatically links the Fortran runtime libraries into the compiled program.

Source files with '.f', '.for', '.fpp', '.ftn', '.F', '.FOR', '.FPP', and '.FTN' extensions are treated as fixed form. Source files with '.f90', '.f95', '.f03', '.F90', '.F95', and '.F03' extensions are treated as free form. The capitalized versions of either form are run through preprocessing. Source files with the lower case '.fpp' extension are also run through preprocessing.

This manual specifically documents the Fortran front end, which handles the programming language’s syntax and semantics. The aspects of GCC which relate to the optimization passes and the back-end code generation are documented in the GCC manual; see Section “Introduction” in Using the GNU Compiler Collection (GCC). The two manuals together provide a complete reference for the GNU Fortran compiler.

1.3 Preprocessing and conditional compilation

Many Fortran compilers including GNU Fortran allow passing the source code through a C preprocessor (CPP; sometimes also called the Fortran preprocessor, FPP) to allow for conditional compilation. In the case of GNU Fortran, this is the GNU C Preprocessor
in the traditional mode. On systems with case-preserving file names, the preprocessor is automatically invoked if the file extension is .F, .FOR, .FTN, .F90, .F95 or .F03; otherwise use for fixed-format code the option `-x f77-cpp-input` and for free-format code `-x f95-cpp-input`. Invocation of the preprocessor can be suppressed using `-x f77` or `-x f95`.

If the GNU Fortran invoked the preprocessor, `__GFORTRAN__` is defined and `__GNUC__`, `__GNUC_MINOR__` and `__GNUC_PATCHLEVEL__` can be used to determine the version of the compiler. See Section “Overview” in *The C Preprocessor* for details.

While CPP is the de-facto standard for preprocessing Fortran code, Part 3 of the Fortran 95 standard (ISO/IEC 1539-3:1998) defines Conditional Compilation, which is not widely used and not directly supported by the GNU Fortran compiler. You can use the program coco to preprocess such files (http://users.erols.com/dnagle/coco.html).

### 1.4 GNU Fortran and G77

The GNU Fortran compiler is the successor to `g77`, the Fortran 77 front end included in GCC prior to version 4. It is an entirely new program that has been designed to provide Fortran 95 support and extensibility for future Fortran language standards, as well as providing backwards compatibility for Fortran 77 and nearly all of the GNU language extensions supported by `g77`.

### 1.5 Project Status

As soon as `gfortran` can parse all of the statements correctly, it will be in the “larva” state. When we generate code, the “puppa” state. When `gfortran` is done, we’ll see if it will be a beautiful butterfly, or just a big bug....

–Andy Vaught, April 2000

The start of the GNU Fortran 95 project was announced on the GCC homepage in March 18, 2000 (even though Andy had already been working on it for a while, of course).

The GNU Fortran compiler is able to compile nearly all standard-compliant Fortran 95, Fortran 90, and Fortran 77 programs, including a number of standard and non-standard extensions, and can be used on real-world programs. In particular, the supported extensions include OpenMP, Cray-style pointers, and several Fortran 2003 features such as enumeration, stream I/O, and some of the enhancements to allocatable array support from TR 15581. However, it is still under development and has a few remaining rough edges.

At present, the GNU Fortran compiler passes the NIST Fortran 77 Test Suite, and produces acceptable results on the LAPACK Test Suite. It also provides respectable performance on the Polyhedron Fortran compiler benchmarks and the Livermore Fortran Kernels test. It has been used to compile a number of large real-world programs, including the HIRLAM weather-forecasting code and the Tonto quantum chemistry package; see http://gcc.gnu.org/wiki/GfortranApps for an extended list.

Among other things, the GNU Fortran compiler is intended as a replacement for G77. At this point, nearly all programs that could be compiled with G77 can be compiled with GNU Fortran, although there are a few minor known regressions.

The primary work remaining to be done on GNU Fortran falls into three categories: bug fixing (primarily regarding the treatment of invalid code and providing useful error
messages), improving the compiler optimizations and the performance of compiled code, and extending the compiler to support future standards—in particular, Fortran 2003.

1.6 Standards

The GNU Fortran compiler implements ISO/IEC 1539:1997 (Fortran 95). As such, it can also compile essentially all standard-compliant Fortran 90 and Fortran 77 programs. It also supports the ISO/IEC TR-15581 enhancements to allocatable arrays, and the OpenMP Application Program Interface v2.5 specification.

In the future, the GNU Fortran compiler may also support other standard variants of and extensions to the Fortran language. These include ISO/IEC 1539-1:2004 (Fortran 2003).
Part I: Invoking GNU Fortran
2 GNU Fortran Command Options

The `gfortran` command supports all the options supported by the `gcc` command. Only options specific to GNU Fortran are documented here.

See Section “GCC Command Options” in Using the GNU Compiler Collection (GCC), for information on the non-Fortran-specific aspects of the `gcc` command (and, therefore, the `gfortran` command).

All GCC and GNU Fortran options are accepted both by `gfortran` and by `gcc` (as well as any other drivers built at the same time, such as `g++`), since adding GNU Fortran to the GCC distribution enables acceptance of GNU Fortran options by all of the relevant drivers.

In some cases, options have positive and negative forms; the negative form of `'-ffoo'` would be `'-fno-foo'`. This manual documents only one of these two forms, whichever one is not the default.

2.1 Option summary

Here is a summary of all the options specific to GNU Fortran, grouped by type. Explanations are in the following sections.

Fortran Language Options

See Section 2.2 [Options controlling Fortran dialect], page 8.
- `-fall-intrinsics`
- `-ffree-form`
- `fno-fixed-form`
- `fdollar-ok`
- `fimplicit-none`
- `fmax-identifier-length`
- `std=std`
- `fd-lines-as-code`
- `fd-lines-as-comments`
- `ffixed-line-length-n`
- `ffixed-line-length-none`
- `ffree-line-length-n`
- `ffree-line-length-none`
- `fdefault-double-8`
- `fdefault-integer-8`
- `fdefault-real-8`
- `fcray-pointer`
- `fopenmp`
- `fno-range-check`
- `fbackslash`
- `fmodule-private`

Error and Warning Options

See Section 2.3 [Options to request or suppress errors and warnings], page 10.
- `fmax-errors=n`
- `fsyntax-only`
- `pedantic`
- `pedantic-errors`
- `Wall`
- `Walliasing`
- `Wampersand`
- `Wcharacter-truncation`
- `Wconversion`
- `Wimplicit-interface`
- `Wline-truncation`
- `Wnonstd-intrinsics`
- `Wsurprising`
- `Wno-tabs`
- `Wunderflow`
- `Wunused-parameter`

Debugging Options

See Section 2.4 [Options for debugging your program or GNU Fortran], page 12.
- `fdump-parse-tree`
- `ffpe-trap=list`
- `fdump-core`
- `fbacktrace`

Directory Options

See Section 2.5 [Options for directory search], page 13.
- `Idir`
- `Jdir`
- `Mdir`
- `fintrinsic-modules-path`

Link Options

See Section 2.6 [Options for influencing the linking step], page 13.
- `static-libgfortran`

Runtime Options

See Section 2.7 [Options for influencing runtime behavior], page 14.
Code Generation Options

See Section 2.8 [Options for code generation conventions], page 14.

-ffree-form -ffixed-form

Specify the layout used by the source file. The free form layout was introduced in Fortran 90. Fixed form was traditionally used in older Fortran programs. When neither option is specified, the source form is determined by the file extension.

-fall-intrinsics

Accept all of the intrinsic procedures provided in libgfortran without regard to the setting of ‘-std’. In particular, this option can be quite useful with ‘-std=f95’. Additionally, gfortran will ignore ‘-Wnonstd-intrinsics’.

-fd-lines-as-code -fd-lines-as-comments

Enable special treatment for lines beginning with d or D in fixed form sources. If the ‘-fd-lines-as-code’ option is given they are treated as if the first column contained a blank. If the ‘-fd-lines-as-comments’ option is given, they are treated as comment lines.

-fdefault-double-8

Set the DOUBLE PRECISION type to an 8 byte wide type.

-fdefault-integer-8

Set the default integer and logical types to an 8 byte wide type. Do nothing if this is already the default.

-fdefault-real-8

Set the default real type to an 8 byte wide type. Do nothing if this is already the default.

-fdollar-ok

Allow ‘$’ as a valid character in a symbol name.

-fbackslash

Change the interpretation of backslashes in string literals from a single backslash character to “C-style” escape characters. The following combinations are expanded \a, \b, \f, \n, \r, \t, \v, \", and \0 to the ASCII characters alert, backspace, form feed, newline, carriage return, horizontal tab, vertical
tab, backslash, and NUL, respectively. All other combinations of a character preceded by \ are unexpanded.

-ffixed-line-length-n
Set column after which characters are ignored in typical fixed-form lines in the source file, and through which spaces are assumed (as if padded to that length) after the ends of short fixed-form lines.

Popular values for n include 72 (the standard and the default), 80 (card image), and 132 (corresponding to “extended-source” options in some popular compilers). n may also be ‘none’, meaning that the entire line is meaningful and that continued character constants never have implicit spaces appended to them to fill out the line. ‘-ffixed-line-length-0’ means the same thing as ‘-ffixed-line-length-none’.

-ffree-line-length-n
Set column after which characters are ignored in typical free-form lines in the source file. The default value is 132. n may be ‘none’, meaning that the entire line is meaningful. ‘-ffree-line-length-0’ means the same thing as ‘-ffree-line-length-none’.

-fmax-identifier-length=n
Specify the maximum allowed identifier length. Typical values are 31 (Fortran 95) and 63 (Fortran 2003).

-fimplicit-none
Specify that no implicit typing is allowed, unless overridden by explicit IMPLICIT statements. This is the equivalent of adding implicit none to the start of every procedure.

-fcray-pointer
Enable the Cray pointer extension, which provides C-like pointer functionality.

-fopenmp
Enable the OpenMP extensions. This includes OpenMP !$omp directives in free form and c$omp, *$omp and !$omp directives in fixed form, !$ conditional compilation sentinels in free form and c$, *$ and !$ sentinels in fixed form, and when linking arranges for the OpenMP runtime library to be linked in. The option ‘-fopenmp’ implies ‘-frecursive’.

-fno-range-check
Disable range checking on results of simplification of constant expressions during compilation. For example, GNU Fortran will give an error at compile time when simplifying a = 1. / 0. With this option, no error will be given and a will be assigned the value +Infinity. If an expression evaluates to a value outside of the relevant range of [-HUGE():HUGE()], then the expression will be replaced by -Inf or +Inf as appropriate. Similarly, DATA i/2'FFFFFFFF'/ will result in an integer overflow on most systems, but with ‘-fno-range-check’ the value will “wrap around” and i will be initialized to -1 instead.
Specify the standard to which the program is expected to conform, which may be one of ‘f95’, ‘f2003’, ‘gnu’, or ‘legacy’. The default value for std is ‘gnu’, which specifies a superset of the Fortran 95 standard that includes all of the extensions supported by GNU Fortran, although warnings will be given for obsolete extensions not recommended for use in new code. The ‘legacy’ value is equivalent but without the warnings for obsolete extensions, and may be useful for old non-standard programs. The ‘f95’ and ‘f2003’ values specify strict conformance to the Fortran 95 and Fortran 2003 standards, respectively; errors are given for all extensions beyond the relevant language standard, and warnings are given for the Fortran 77 features that are permitted but obsolescent in later standards.

2.3 Options to request or suppress errors and warnings

Errors are diagnostic messages that report that the GNU Fortran compiler cannot compile the relevant piece of source code. The compiler will continue to process the program in an attempt to report further errors to aid in debugging, but will not produce any compiled output.

Warnings are diagnostic messages that report constructions which are not inherently erroneous but which are risky or suggest there is likely to be a bug in the program. Unless ‘-Werror’ is specified, they do not prevent compilation of the program.

You can request many specific warnings with options beginning ‘-W’, for example ‘-Wimplicit’ to request warnings on implicit declarations. Each of these specific warning options also has a negative form beginning ‘-Wno-’ to turn off warnings; for example, ‘-Wno-implicit’. This manual lists only one of the two forms, whichever is not the default.

These options control the amount and kinds of errors and warnings produced by GNU Fortran:

- **-fmax-errors=n**
  Limits the maximum number of error messages to n, at which point GNU Fortran bails out rather than attempting to continue processing the source code. If n is 0, there is no limit on the number of error messages produced.

- **-fsyntax-only**
  Check the code for syntax errors, but don’t actually compile it. This will generate module files for each module present in the code, but no other output file.

- **-pedantic**
  Issue warnings for uses of extensions to Fortran 95. ‘-pedantic’ also applies to C-language constructs where they occur in GNU Fortran source files, such as use of ‘\e’ in a character constant within a directive like #include.

Valid Fortran 95 programs should compile properly with or without this option. However, without this option, certain GNU extensions and traditional Fortran features are supported as well. With this option, many of them are rejected.

Some users try to use ‘-pedantic’ to check programs for conformance. They soon find that it does not do quite what they want—it finds some nonstandard
practices, but not all. However, improvements to GNU Fortran in this area are welcome.
This should be used in conjunction with ‘-std=f95’ or ‘-std=f2003’.

-**pedantic-errors**
  Like ‘-pedantic’, except that errors are produced rather than warnings.

-**Wall**
  Enables commonly used warning options pertaining to usage that we recommend avoiding and that we believe are easy to avoid. This currently includes ‘-Walliasing’, ‘-Wampersand’, ‘-Wsurprising’, ‘-Wnonstd-intrinsics’, ‘-Wno-tabs’, and ‘-Wline-truncation’.

-**Walliasing**
  Warn about possible aliasing of dummy arguments. Specifically, it warns if the same actual argument is associated with a dummy argument with INTENT(IN) and a dummy argument with INTENT(OUT) in a call with an explicit interface.
  The following example will trigger the warning.
  ```fortran
  interface
    subroutine bar(a,b)
      integer, intent(in) :: a
      integer, intent(out) :: b
    end subroutine
  end interface
  integer :: a
  call bar(a,a)
  ```

-**Wampersand**
  Warn about missing ampersand in continued character constants. The warning is given with ‘-Wampersand’, ‘-pedantic’, ‘-std=f95’, and ‘-std=f2003’. Note: With no ampersand given in a continued character constant, GNU Fortran assumes continuation at the first non-comment, non-whitespace character after the ampersand that initiated the continuation.

-**Wcharacter-truncation**
  Warn when a character assignment will truncate the assigned string.

-**Wconversion**
  Warn about implicit conversions between different types.

-**Wimplicit-interface**
  Warn if a procedure is called without an explicit interface. Note this only checks that an explicit interface is present. It does not check that the declared interfaces are consistent across program units.

-**Wnonstd-intrinsics**
  Warn if the user tries to use an intrinsic that does not belong to the standard the user has chosen via the ‘-std’ option.

-**Wsurprising**
  Produce a warning when “suspicious” code constructs are encountered. While technically legal these usually indicate that an error has been made.
  This currently produces a warning under the following circumstances:
• An INTEGER SELECT construct has a CASE that can never be matched as its lower value is greater than its upper value.
• A LOGICAL SELECT construct has three CASE statements.
• A TRANSFER specifies a source that is shorter than the destination.

-Wtabs
By default, tabs are accepted as whitespace, but tabs are not members of the Fortran Character Set. For continuation lines, a tab followed by a digit between 1 and 9 is supported. ‘-Wno-tabs’ will cause a warning to be issued if a tab is encountered. Note, ‘-Wno-tabs’ is active for ‘-pedantic’, ‘-std=f95’, ‘-std=f2003’, and ‘-Wall’.

-Wunderflow
Produce a warning when numerical constant expressions are encountered, which yield an UNDERFLOW during compilation.

-Wunused-parameter
Contrary to gcc’s meaning of ‘-Wunused-parameter’, gfortran’s implementation of this option does not warn about unused dummy arguments, but about unused PARAMETER values. ‘-Wunused-parameter’ is not included in ‘-Wall’ but is implied by ‘-Wall -Wextra’.

-Werror
Turns all warnings into errors.

See Section “Options to Request or Suppress Errors and Warnings” in Using the GNU Compiler Collection (GCC), for information on more options offered by the GBE shared by gfortran, gcc and other GNU compilers.

Some of these have no effect when compiling programs written in Fortran.

2.4 Options for debugging your program or GNU Fortran

GNU Fortran has various special options that are used for debugging either your program or the GNU Fortran compiler.

-fdump-parse-tree
Output the internal parse tree before starting code generation. Only really useful for debugging the GNU Fortran compiler itself.

-ffpe-trap=list
Specify a list of IEEE exceptions when a Floating Point Exception (FPE) should be raised. On most systems, this will result in a SIGFPE signal being sent and the program being interrupted, producing a core file useful for debugging. list is a (possibly empty) comma-separated list of the following IEEE exceptions: ‘invalid’ (invalid floating point operation, such as SQRT(-1.0)), ‘zero’ (division by zero), ‘overflow’ (overflow in a floating point operation), ‘underflow’ (underflow in a floating point operation), ‘precision’ (loss of precision during operation) and ‘denormal’ (operation produced a denormal value).

Some of the routines in the Fortran runtime library, like ‘CPU_TIME’, are likely to trigger floating point exceptions when ffpe-trap=precision is used. For this reason, the use of ffpe-trap=precision is not recommended.
-fbacktrace
Specify that, when a runtime error is encountered or a deadly signal is emitted
(segmentation fault, illegal instruction, bus error or floating-point exception),
the Fortran runtime library should output a backtrace of the error. This option
only has influence for compilation of the Fortran main program.

-fdump-core
Request that a core-dump file is written to disk when a runtime error is en-
countered on systems that support core dumps. This option is only effective
for the compilation of the Fortran main program.

See Section “Options for Debugging Your Program or GCC” in Using the GNU Compiler
Collection (GCC), for more information on debugging options.

2.5 Options for directory search
These options affect how GNU Fortran searches for files specified by the INCLUDE directive
and where it searches for previously compiled modules.

It also affects the search paths used by cpp when used to preprocess Fortran source.

-Idir These affect interpretation of the INCLUDE directive (as well as of the #include
directive of the cpp preprocessor).
Also note that the general behavior of ‘-I’ and INCLUDE is pretty much the
same as of ‘-I’ with #include in the cpp preprocessor, with regard to looking for ‘header.gcc’ files and other such things.
This path is also used to search for ‘.mod’ files when previously compiled mod-
ules are required by a USE statement.
See Section “Options for Directory Search” in Using the GNU Compiler Col-
lection (GCC), for information on the ‘-I’ option.

-Mdir
-Jdir This option specifies where to put ‘.mod’ files for compiled modules. It is also
added to the list of directories to searched by an USE statement.
The default is the current directory.
‘-J’ is an alias for ‘-M’ to avoid conflicts with existing GCC options.

-fintrinsic-modules-path dir
This option specifies the location of pre-compiled intrinsic modules, if they are
not in the default location expected by the compiler.

2.6 Influencing the linking step
These options come into play when the compiler links object files into an executable output
file. They are meaningless if the compiler is not doing a link step.

-static-libgfortran
On systems that provide ‘libgfortran’ as a shared and a static library, this
option forces the use of the static version. If no shared version of ‘libgfortran’
was built when the compiler was configured, this option has no effect.
2.7 Influencing runtime behavior

These options affect the runtime behavior of programs compiled with GNU Fortran.

- `fconvert=conversion`
  Specify the representation of data for unformatted files. Valid values for conversion are: ‘native’, the default; ‘swap’, swap between big- and little-endian; ‘big-endian’, use big-endian representation for unformatted files; ‘little-endian’, use little-endian representation for unformatted files. This option has an effect only when used in the main program. The CONVERT specifier and the GFORTRAN_CONVERT_UNIT environment variable override the default specified by ‘-fconvert’.

- `frecord-marker=length`
  Specify the length of record markers for unformatted files. Valid values for length are 4 and 8. Default is 4. This is different from previous versions of gfortran, which specified a default record marker length of 8 on most systems. If you want to read or write files compatible with earlier versions of gfortran, use ‘-frecord-marker=8’.

- `fmax-subrecord-length=length`
  Specify the maximum length for a subrecord. The maximum permitted value for length is 2147483639, which is also the default. Only really useful for use by the gfortran testsuite.

- `fsign-zero`
  When writing zero values, show the negative sign if the sign bit is set. fno-sign-zero does not print the negative sign of zero values for compatibility with F77. Default behavior is to show the negative sign.

2.8 Options for code generation conventions

These machine-independent options control the interface conventions used in code generation.

Most of them have both positive and negative forms; the negative form of ‘-ffoo’ would be ‘-fno-foo’. In the table below, only one of the forms is listed—the one which is not the default. You can figure out the other form by either removing ‘no-’ or adding it.

- `fno-automatic`
  Treat each program unit (except those marked as RECURSIVE) as if the SAVE statement were specified for every local variable and array referenced in it. Does not affect common blocks. (Some Fortran compilers provide this option under the name ‘-static’ or ‘-save’.) The default, which is ‘-fautomatic’, uses the stack for local variables smaller than the value given by ‘-fmax-stack-var-size’. Use the option ‘-frecursive’ to use no static memory.

- `ff2c`
  Generate code designed to be compatible with code generated by g77 and f2c. The calling conventions used by g77 (originally implemented in f2c) require functions that return type default REAL to actually return the C type double, and functions that return type COMPLEX to return the values via an extra
argument in the calling sequence that points to where to store the return value. Under the default GNU calling conventions, such functions simply return their results as they would in GNU C—default REAL functions return the C type float, and COMPLEX functions return the GNU C type complex. Additionally, this option implies the ‘-fsecond-underscore’ option, unless ‘-fno-second-underscore’ is explicitly requested.

This does not affect the generation of code that interfaces with the libgfortran library.

Caution: It is not a good idea to mix Fortran code compiled with ‘-ff2c’ with code compiled with the default ‘-fno-f2c’ calling conventions as, calling COMPLEX or default REAL functions between program parts which were compiled with different calling conventions will break at execution time.

Caution: This will break code which passes intrinsic functions of type default REAL or COMPLEX as actual arguments, as the library implementations use the ‘-fno-f2c’ calling conventions.

-ff2c
Do not transform names of entities specified in the Fortran source file by appending underscores to them.

With ‘-funderscoring’ in effect, GNU Fortran appends one underscore to external names with no underscores. This is done to ensure compatibility with code produced by many UNIX Fortran compilers.

Caution: The default behavior of GNU Fortran is incompatible with f2c and g77, please use the ‘-ff2c’ option if you want object files compiled with GNU Fortran to be compatible with object code created with these tools.

Use of ‘-fno-underscoring’ is not recommended unless you are experimenting with issues such as integration of GNU Fortran into existing system environments (vis-à-vis existing libraries, tools, and so on).

For example, with ‘-funderscoring’, and assuming other defaults like ‘-fcase-lower’ and that j() and max_count() are external functions while my_var and lvar are local variables, a statement like

\[ I = J() + \text{MAX\_COUNT}(\text{MY\_VAR}, \text{LVAR}) \]

is implemented as something akin to:

\[ i = j_() + \text{max\_count}(_&\text{my\_var}_, _&\text{lvar}_); \]

With ‘-fno-underscoring’, the same statement is implemented as:

\[ i = j() + \text{max\_count}(\text{my\_var}, \text{lvar}); \]

Use of ‘-fno-underscoring’ allows direct specification of user-defined names while debugging and when interfacing GNU Fortran code with other languages.

Note that just because the names match does not mean that the interface implemented by GNU Fortran for an external name matches the interface implemented by some other language for that same name. That is, getting code produced by GNU Fortran to link to code produced by some other compiler using this or any other method can be only a small part of the overall solution—getting the code generated by both compilers to agree on issues other than
naming can require significant effort, and, unlike naming disagreements, linkers
normally cannot detect disagreements in these other areas.

Also, note that with `-fno-underscoring`, the lack of appended underscores in-
troduces the very real possibility that a user-defined external name will conflict
with a name in a system library, which could make finding unresolved-reference
bugs quite difficult in some cases—they might occur at program run time, and
show up only as buggy behavior at run time.

In future versions of GNU Fortran we hope to improve naming and linking
issues so that debugging always involves using the names as they appear in the
source, even if the names as seen by the linker are mangled to prevent accidental
linking between procedures with incompatible interfaces.

-fsecond-underscore
By default, GNU Fortran appends an underscore to external names. If this
option is used GNU Fortran appends two underscores to names with underscores
and one underscore to external names with no underscores. GNU Fortran also
appends two underscores to internal names with underscores to avoid naming
collisions with external names.

This option has no effect if `-fno-underscoring` is in effect. It is implied by
the `-ff2c` option.

Otherwise, with this option, an external name such as MAX_COUNT is imple-
mented as a reference to the link-time external symbol max_count__, instead
of max_count_. This is required for compatibility with g77 and f2c, and is
implied by use of the `-ff2c` option.

-fbounds-check
Enable generation of run-time checks for array subscripts and against the de-
clared minimum and maximum values. It also checks array indices for assumed
and deferred shape arrays against the actual allocated bounds.

Some checks require that `-fbounds-check` is set for the compilation of the
main program.

In the future this may also include other forms of checking, e.g., checking sub-
string references.

-fmax-stack-var-size=n
This option specifies the size in bytes of the largest array that will be put on
the stack; if the size is exceeded static memory is used (except in procedures
marked as RECURSIVE). Use the option `-frecursive` to allow for recursive
procedures which do not have a RECURSIVE attribute or for parallel programs.
Use `-fno-automatic` to never use the stack.

This option currently only affects local arrays declared with constant bounds,
and may not apply to all character variables. Future versions of GNU Fortran
may improve this behavior.

The default value for \( n \) is 32768.
-fpack-derived
This option tells GNU Fortran to pack derived type members as closely as possible. Code compiled with this option is likely to be incompatible with code compiled without this option, and may execute slower.

-frepack-arrays
In some circumstances GNU Fortran may pass assumed shape array sections via a descriptor describing a noncontiguous area of memory. This option adds code to the function prologue to repack the data into a contiguous block at runtime.

This should result in faster accesses to the array. However it can introduce significant overhead to the function call, especially when the passed data is noncontiguous.

-fshort-enums
This option is provided for interoperability with C code that was compiled with the `-fshort-enums` option. It will make GNU Fortran choose the smallest INTEGER kind a given enumerator set will fit in, and give all its enumerators this kind.

-fexternal-blas
This option will make gfortran generate calls to BLAS functions for some matrix operations like MATMUL, instead of using our own algorithms, if the size of the matrices involved is larger than a given limit (see `-fblas-matmul-limit`). This may be profitable if an optimized vendor BLAS library is available. The BLAS library will have to be specified at link time.

-fblas-matmul-limit=n
Only significant when `-fexternal-blas` is in effect. Matrix multiplication of matrices with size larger than (or equal to) n will be performed by calls to BLAS functions, while others will be handled by gfortran internal algorithms.

If the matrices involved are not square, the size comparison is performed using the geometric mean of the dimensions of the argument and result matrices. The default value for n is 30.

-frecursive
Allow indirect recursion by forcing all local arrays to be allocated on the stack. This flag cannot be used together with `-fmax-stack-var-size=' or `-fno-automatic'.

-finit-local-zero
-finit-integer=n
-finit-real=<zero|inf|-inf|nan>
-finit-logical=<true|false>
-finit-character=n
The `-finit-local-zero` option instructs the compiler to initialize local INTEGER, REAL, and COMPLEX variables to zero, LOGICAL variables to false, and CHARACTER variables to a string of null bytes. Finer-grained initialization options are provided by the `-finit-integer=n`, `-finit-real=<zero|inf|-inf|nan>` (which also initializes the real and imaginary parts of local COMPLEX
variables), ‘-finit-logical=<true|false>’, and ‘-finit-character=n’ (where n is an ASCII character value) options. These options do not initialize components of derived type variables, nor do they initialize variables that appear in an EQUIVALENCE statement. (This limitation may be removed in future releases).

Note that the ‘-finit-real=nan’ option initializes REAL and COMPLEX variables with a quiet NaN.

See Section “Options for Code Generation Conventions” in Using the GNU Compiler Collection (GCC), for information on more options offered by the GBE shared by gfortran, gcc, and other GNU compilers.

2.9 Environment variables affecting gfortran

The gfortran compiler currently does not make use of any environment variables to control its operation above and beyond those that affect the operation of gcc.

See Section “Environment Variables Affecting GCC” in Using the GNU Compiler Collection (GCC), for information on environment variables.

See Chapter 3 [Runtime], page 19, for environment variables that affect the run-time behavior of programs compiled with GNU Fortran.
3 Runtime: Influencing runtime behavior with environment variables

The behavior of the `gfortran` can be influenced by environment variables. Malformed environment variables are silently ignored.

3.1 GFORTRAN_STDIN_UNIT—Unit number for standard input

This environment variable can be used to select the unit number preconnected to standard input. This must be a positive integer. The default value is 5.

3.2 GFORTRAN_STDOUT_UNIT—Unit number for standard output

This environment variable can be used to select the unit number preconnected to standard output. This must be a positive integer. The default value is 6.

3.3 GFORTRAN_STDERR_UNIT—Unit number for standard error

This environment variable can be used to select the unit number preconnected to standard error. This must be a positive integer. The default value is 0.

3.4 GFORTRAN_USE_STDERR—Send library output to standard error

This environment variable controls where library output is sent. If the first letter is ‘y’, ‘Y’ or ‘1’, standard error is used. If the first letter is ‘n’, ‘N’ or ‘0’, standard output is used.

3.5 GFORTRAN_TMPDIR—Directory for scratch files

This environment variable controls where scratch files are created. If this environment variable is missing, GNU Fortran searches for the environment variable `TMP`. If this is also missing, the default is ‘/tmp’.

3.6 GFORTRAN_UNBUFFERED_ALL—Don’t buffer I/O on all units

This environment variable controls whether all I/O is unbuffered. If the first letter is ‘y’, ‘Y’ or ‘1’, all I/O is unbuffered. This will slow down small sequential reads and writes. If the first letter is ‘n’, ‘N’ or ‘0’, I/O is buffered. This is the default.

3.7 GFORTRAN_UNBUFFERED_PRECONNECTED—Don’t buffer I/O on preconnected units

The environment variable named `GFORTRAN_UNBUFFERED_PRECONNECTED` controls whether I/O on a preconnected unit (i.e. STDOUT or STDERR) is unbuffered. If the first letter is ‘y’, ‘Y’ or ‘1’, I/O is unbuffered. This will slow down small sequential reads and writes. If the first letter is ‘n’, ‘N’ or ‘0’, I/O is buffered. This is the default.

3.8 GFORTRAN_SHOW_LOCUS—Show location for runtime errors

If the first letter is ‘y’, ‘Y’ or ‘1’, filename and line numbers for runtime errors are printed. If the first letter is ‘n’, ‘N’ or ‘0’, don’t print filename and line numbers for runtime errors. The default is to print the location.
3.9 GFORTRAN_OPTIONAL_PLUS—Print leading + where permitted

If the first letter is 'y', 'Y' or '1', a plus sign is printed where permitted by the Fortran standard. If the first letter is 'n', 'N' or '0', a plus sign is not printed in most cases. Default is not to print plus signs.

3.10 GFORTRAN_DEFAULT_RECL—Default record length for new files

This environment variable specifies the default record length, in bytes, for files which are opened without a RECL tag in the OPEN statement. This must be a positive integer. The default value is 1073741824 bytes (1 GB).

3.11 GFORTRAN_LIST_SEPARATOR—Separator for list output

This environment variable specifies the separator when writing list-directed output. It may contain any number of spaces and at most one comma. If you specify this on the command line, be sure to quote spaces, as in

```
$ GFORTRAN_LIST_SEPARATOR=' , ' ./a.out
```

when a.out is the compiled Fortran program that you want to run. Default is a single space.

3.12 GFORTRAN_CONVERT_UNIT—Set endianness for unformatted I/O

By setting the GFORTRAN_CONVERT_UNIT variable, it is possible to change the representation of data for unformatted files. The syntax for the GFORTRAN_CONVERT_UNIT variable is:

```
GFORTRAN_CONVERT_UNIT: mode | mode ';'; exception | exception;
  mode: 'native' | 'swap' | 'big_endian' | 'little_endian';
  exception: mode ':=' unit_list | unit_list;
  unit_list: unit_spec | unit_list unit_spec;
  unit_spec: INTEGER | INTEGER '-' INTEGER;
```

The variable consists of an optional default mode, followed by a list of optional exceptions, which are separated by semicolons from the preceding default and each other. Each exception consists of a format and a comma-separated list of units. Valid values for the modes are the same as for the CONVERT specifier:

- **NATIVE** Use the native format. This is the default.
- **SWAP** Swap between little- and big-endian.
- **LITTLE_ENDIAN** Use the little-endian format for unformatted files.
- **BIG_ENDIAN** Use the big-endian format for unformatted files.

A missing mode for an exception is taken to mean **BIG_ENDIAN**. Examples of values for GFORTRAN_CONVERT_UNIT are:

- **'big_endian'** Do all unformatted I/O in big-endian mode.
- **'little_endian;native:10-20,25'** Do all unformatted I/O in little_endian mode, except for units 10 to 20 and 25, which are in native format.
- **'10-20'** Units 10 to 20 are big-endian, the rest is native.
Setting the environment variables should be done on the command line or via the `export` command for `sh`-compatible shells and via `setenv` for `csh`-compatible shells.

Example for `sh`:

```bash
$ gfortran foo.f90
$ GFORTRAN_CONVERT_UNIT='big_endian;native:10-20' ./a.out
```

Example code for `csh`:

```bash
% gfortran foo.f90
% setenv GFORTRAN_CONVERT_UNIT 'big_endian;native:10-20'
% ./a.out
```

Using anything but the native representation for unformatted data carries a significant speed overhead. If speed in this area matters to you, it is best if you use this only for data that needs to be portable.

See Section 5.1.14 [CONVERT specifier], page 33, for an alternative way to specify the data representation for unformatted files. See Section 2.7 [Runtime Options], page 14, for setting a default data representation for the whole program. The CONVERT specifier overrides the `'-fconvert'` compile options.

Note that the values specified via the GFORTRAN_CONVERT_UNIT environment variable will override the CONVERT specifier in the open statement. This is to give control over data formats to users who do not have the source code of their program available.

### 3.13 GFORTRAN_ERROR_DUMPCORE—Dump core on run-time errors

If the `GFORTRAN_ERROR_DUMPCORE` variable is set to ‘y’, ‘Y’ or ‘1’ (only the first letter is relevant) then library run-time errors cause core dumps. To disable the core dumps, set the variable to ‘n’, ‘N’, ‘0’. Default is not to core dump unless the `'-fdump-core'` compile option was used.

### 3.14 GFORTRAN_ERROR_BACKTRACE—Show backtrace on run-time errors

If the `GFORTRAN_ERROR_BACKTRACE` variable is set to ‘y’, ‘Y’ or ‘1’ (only the first letter is relevant) then a backtrace is printed when a run-time error occurs. To disable the backtracing, set the variable to ‘n’, ‘N’, ‘0’. Default is not to print a backtrace unless the `'-fbacktrace'` compile option was used.
Part II: Language Reference
4 Fortran 2003 Status

Although GNU Fortran focuses on implementing the Fortran 95 standard for the time being, a few Fortran 2003 features are currently available.

- Intrinsics `command_argument_count`, `get_command`, `get_command_argument`, `get_environment_variable`, and `move_alloc`.
- Array constructors using square brackets. That is, \([\ldots]\) rather than \((/\ldots/)\).
- `FLUSH` statement.
- `IOMSG=` specifier for I/O statements.
- Support for the declaration of enumeration constants via the `ENUM` and `ENUMERATOR` statements. Interoperability with gcc is guaranteed also for the case where the `-fshort-enums` command line option is given.
- TR 15581:
  - `ALLOCATABLE` dummy arguments.
  - `ALLOCATABLE` function results
  - `ALLOCATABLE` components of derived types
- The `OPEN` statement supports the `ACCESS='STREAM'` specifier, allowing I/O without any record structure.
- Namelist input/output for internal files.
- The `PROTECTED` statement and attribute.
- The `VALUE` statement and attribute.
- The `VOLATILE` statement and attribute.
- The `IMPORT` statement, allowing to import host-associated derived types.
- `USE` statement with `INTRINSIC` and `NON_INTRINSIC` attribute; supported intrinsic modules: `ISO_FORTRAN_ENV`, `OMP_LIB` and `OMP_LIB_KINDS`.
- Renaming of operators in the `USE` statement.
- Interoperability with C (ISO C Bindings)
- `BOZ` as argument of `INT`, `REAL`, `DBLE` and `CMPLX`. 
5 Extensions

The two sections below detail the extensions to standard Fortran that are implemented in GNU Fortran, as well as some of the popular or historically important extensions that are not (or not yet) implemented. For the latter case, we explain the alternatives available to GNU Fortran users, including replacement by standard-conforming code or GNU extensions.

5.1 Extensions implemented in GNU Fortran

GNU Fortran implements a number of extensions over standard Fortran. This chapter contains information on their syntax and meaning. There are currently two categories of GNU Fortran extensions, those that provide functionality beyond that provided by any standard, and those that are supported by GNU Fortran purely for backward compatibility with legacy compilers. By default, ‘-std=gnu’ allows the compiler to accept both types of extensions, but to warn about the use of the latter. Specifying either ‘-std=f95’ or ‘-std=f2003’ disables both types of extensions, and ‘-std=legacy’ allows both without warning.

5.1.1 Old-style kind specifications

GNU Fortran allows old-style kind specifications in declarations. These look like:

\[
\text{TYPESPEC = size } \ x, y, z
\]

where TYPESPEC is a basic type (INTEGER, REAL, etc.), and where size is a byte count corresponding to the storage size of a valid kind for that type. (For COMPLEX variables, size is the total size of the real and imaginary parts.) The statement then declares x, y and z to be of type TYPESPEC with the appropriate kind. This is equivalent to the standard-conforming declaration

\[
\text{TYPESPEC(k) } \ x, y, z
\]

where k is equal to size for most types, but is equal to size/2 for the COMPLEX type.

5.1.2 Old-style variable initialization

GNU Fortran allows old-style initialization of variables of the form:

\[
\text{INTEGER i/1/, j/2/}
\]
\[
\text{REAL x(2,2) = RESHAPE((/0.,0.,0.,1.,0.,0./),SHAPE(x))}
\]

The syntax for the initializers is as for the DATA statement, but unlike in a DATA statement, an initializer only applies to the variable immediately preceding the initialization. In other words, something like INTEGER I,J/2,3/ is not valid. This style of initialization is only allowed in declarations without double colons (::); the double colons were introduced in Fortran 90, which also introduced a standard syntax for initializing variables in type declarations.

Examples of standard-conforming code equivalent to the above example are:

\[
! \text{Fortran 90}
\]
\[
\text{INTEGER :: i = 1, j = 2}
\]
\[
\text{REAL :: x(2,2) = RESHAPE((/0.,0.,0.,1.,0.,0./),SHAPE(x))}
\]

\[
! \text{Fortran 77}
\]
\[
\text{INTEGER i, j}
\]
\[
\text{REAL x(2,2)}
\]
\[
\text{DATA i/1/, j/2/, x/3*0.,1./}
\]
Note that variables which are explicitly initialized in declarations or in DATA statements automatically acquire the SAVE attribute.

### 5.1.3 Extensions to namelist

GNU Fortran fully supports the Fortran 95 standard for namelist I/O including array qualifiers, substrings and fully qualified derived types. The output from a namelist write is compatible with namelist read. The output has all names in upper case and indentation to column 1 after the namelist name. Two extensions are permitted:

**Old-style use of ‘$’ instead of ‘&’**

```
$MYNML
  X(:,):Y(2) = 1.0 2.0 3.0
  CH(1:4) = "abcd"
$END
```

It should be noted that the default terminator is ‘/’ rather than ‘&END’.

**Querying of the namelist when inputting from stdin.** After at least one space, entering ‘?’ sends to stdout the namelist name and the names of the variables in the namelist:

```
? $mynml
  x
  x%y
  ch
  &end
```

Entering ‘=?’ outputs the namelist to stdout, as if `WRITE(*,NML = mynml)` had been called:

```
=?

$MYNML
  X(1)%Y= 0.000000 , 1.000000 , 0.000000 ,
  X(2)%Y= 0.000000 , 2.000000 , 0.000000 ,
  X(3)%Y= 0.000000 , 3.000000 , 0.000000 ,
  CH=abcd, /
```

To aid this dialog, when input is from stdin, errors send their messages to stderr and execution continues, even if IOSTAT is set.

**PRINT namelist is permitted.** This causes an error if ‘-std=f95’ is used.

```
PROGRAM test_print
  REAL, dimension (4) :: x = (/1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0/)
  NAMELIST /mynml/ x
  PRINT mynml
END PROGRAM test_print
```

Expanded namelist reads are permitted. This causes an error if ‘-std=f95’ is used. In the following example, the first element of the array will be given the value 0.00 and the two succeeding elements will be given the values 1.00 and 2.00.

```
$MYNML
  X(1,1) = 0.00 , 1.00 , 2.00
  /
```

5.1.4 X format descriptor without count field

To support legacy codes, GNU Fortran permits the count field of the X edit descriptor in FORMAT statements to be omitted. When omitted, the count is implicitly assumed to be one.

```
   PRINT 10, 2, 3
   FORMAT (I1, X, I1)
```

5.1.5 Commas in FORMAT specifications

To support legacy codes, GNU Fortran allows the comma separator to be omitted immediately before and after character string edit descriptors in FORMAT statements.

```
   PRINT 10, 2, 3
   FORMAT ('FOO='I1' BAR='I2)
```

5.1.6 Missing period in FORMAT specifications

To support legacy codes, GNU Fortran allows missing periods in format specifications if and only if `-std=legacy` is given on the command line. This is considered non-conforming code and is discouraged.

```
   REAL :: value
   READ(*,10) value
   10 FORMAT ('F4')
```

5.1.7 I/O item lists

To support legacy codes, GNU Fortran allows the input item list of the READ statement, and the output item lists of the WRITE and PRINT statements, to start with a comma.

5.1.8 BOZ literal constants

Besides decimal constants, Fortran also supports binary (b), octal (o) and hexadecimal (z) integer constants. The syntax is: `prefix quote digits quote`, were the prefix is either b, o or z, quote is either ' or " and the digits are for binary 0 or 1, for octal between 0 and 7, and for hexadecimal between 0 and F. (Example: b'01011101'.)

Up to Fortran 95, BOZ literals were only allowed to initialize integer variables in DATA statements. Since Fortran 2003 BOZ literals are also allowed as argument of REAL, DBLE, INT and CMPLX; the result is the same as if the integer BOZ literal had been converted by TRANSFER to, respectively, real, double precision, integer or complex. As GNU Fortran extension the intrinsic procedures FLOAT, DFLOAT, COMPLEX and DCMPLX are treated alike.

As an extension, GNU Fortran allows hexadecimal BOZ literal constants to be specified using the X prefix, in addition to the standard Z prefix. The BOZ literal can also be specified by adding a suffix to the string, for example, Z'ABC' and 'ABC'Z are equivalent.

Furthermore, GNU Fortran allows using BOZ literal constants outside DATA statements and the four intrinsic functions allowed by Fortran 2003. In DATA statements, in direct assignments, where the right-hand side only contains a BOZ literal constant, and for old-style initializers of the form `integer i /o'0173'/`, the constant is transferred as if TRANSFER had been used; for COMPLEX numbers, only the real part is initialized unless CMPLX is used. In all other cases, the BOZ literal constant is converted to an INTEGER value with the largest decimal representation. This value is then converted numerically to the type and kind of the variable in question. (For instance `real :: r = b'00000001' + 1` initializes r with 2.0.) As
different compilers implement the extension differently, one should be careful when doing bitwise initialization of non-integer variables.

Note that initializing an INTEGER variable with a statement such as DATA i/Z'FFFFFFFF'/ will give an integer overflow error rather than the desired result of $-1$ when $i$ is a 32-bit integer on a system that supports 64-bit integers. The ‘-fno-range-check’ option can be used as a workaround for legacy code that initializes integers in this manner.

5.1.9 Real array indices
As an extension, GNU Fortran allows the use of REAL expressions or variables as array indices.

5.1.10 Unary operators
As an extension, GNU Fortran allows unary plus and unary minus operators to appear as the second operand of binary arithmetic operators without the need for parenthesis.

\[ x = y * -z \]

5.1.11 Implicitly convert LOGICAL and INTEGER values
As an extension for backwards compatibility with other compilers, GNU Fortran allows the implicit conversion of LOGICAL values to INTEGER values and vice versa. When converting from a LOGICAL to an INTEGER, .FALSE. is interpreted as zero, and .TRUE. is interpreted as one. When converting from INTEGER to LOGICAL, the value zero is interpreted as .FALSE. and any nonzero value is interpreted as .TRUE..

```
LOGICAL :: l
l = 1

INTEGER :: i
i = .TRUE.
```

However, there is no implicit conversion of INTEGER values in if-statements, nor of LOGICAL or INTEGER values in I/O operations.

5.1.12 Hollerith constants support
GNU Fortran supports Hollerith constants in assignments, function arguments, and DATA and ASSIGN statements. A Hollerith constant is written as a string of characters preceded by an integer constant indicating the character count, and the letter H or h, and stored in bytewise fashion in a numeric (INTEGER, REAL, or complex) or LOGICAL variable. The constant will be padded or truncated to fit the size of the variable in which it is stored.

Examples of valid uses of Hollerith constants:

```
complex*16 x(2)
data x /16Habcdefhijklmnop, 16Hqrstuvwxyz012345/
x(1) = 16HABCDEFGHIJKLMNOP
```

Invalid Hollerith constants examples:

```
integer*4 a
a = 8H12345678 ! Valid, but the Hollerith constant will be truncated.
a = 0H   ! At least one character is needed.
```

In general, Hollerith constants were used to provide a rudimentary facility for handling character strings in early Fortran compilers, prior to the introduction of CHARACTER variables
in Fortran 77; in those cases, the standard-compliant equivalent is to convert the program to use proper character strings. On occasion, there may be a case where the intent is specifically to initialize a numeric variable with a given byte sequence. In these cases, the same result can be obtained by using the `TRANSFER` statement, as in this example.

```fortran
INTEGER(KIND=4) :: a
a = TRANSFER("abcd", a) ! equivalent to: a = 4Habcd
```

5.1.13 Cray pointers

Cray pointers are part of a non-standard extension that provides a C-like pointer in Fortran. This is accomplished through a pair of variables: an integer "pointer" that holds a memory address, and a "pointee" that is used to dereference the pointer.

Pointer/pointee pairs are declared in statements of the form:

```fortran
pointer ( <pointer> , <pointee> )
```

or,

```fortran
pointer ( <pointer1> , <pointee1> ), ( <pointer2> , <pointee2> ), ...
```

The pointer is an integer that is intended to hold a memory address. The pointee may be an array or scalar. A pointee can be an assumed size array—that is, the last dimension may be left unspecified by using a * in place of a value—but a pointee cannot be an assumed shape array. No space is allocated for the pointee.

The pointee may have its type declared before or after the pointer statement, and its array specification (if any) may be declared before, during, or after the pointer statement. The pointer may be declared as an integer prior to the pointer statement. However, some machines have default integer sizes that are different than the size of a pointer, and so the following code is not portable:

```fortran
integer ipt
pointer (ipt, iarr)
```

If a pointer is declared with a kind that is too small, the compiler will issue a warning; the resulting binary will probably not work correctly, because the memory addresses stored in the pointers may be truncated. It is safer to omit the first line of the above example; if explicit declaration of ipt’s type is omitted, then the compiler will ensure that ipt is an integer variable large enough to hold a pointer.

Pointer arithmetic is valid with Cray pointers, but it is not the same as C pointer arithmetic. Cray pointers are just ordinary integers, so the user is responsible for determining how many bytes to add to a pointer in order to increment it. Consider the following example:

```fortran
real target(10)
real pointee(10)
pointer (ipt, pointee)
ipt = loc(target)
ipt = ipt + 1
```

The last statement does not set `ipt` to the address of `target(1)`, as it would in C pointer arithmetic. Adding 1 to `ipt` just adds one byte to the address stored in `ipt`.

Any expression involving the pointee will be translated to use the value stored in the pointer as the base address.

To get the address of elements, this extension provides an intrinsic function `LOC()`. The `LOC()` function is equivalent to the `&` operator in C, except the address is cast to an integer type:
real ar(10)
pointer(ipt, arpte(10))
real arpte
ipt = loc(ar) ! Makes arpte is an alias for ar
arpte(1) = 1.0 ! Sets ar(1) to 1.0

The pointer can also be set by a call to the `MALLOC` intrinsic (see Section 6.141 [MALLOC], page 116).

Cray pointees often are used to alias an existing variable. For example:

```
integer target(10)
integer iarr(10)
pointer (ipt, iarr)
ipt = loc(target)
```

As long as `ipt` remains unchanged, `iarr` is now an alias for `target`. The optimizer, however, will not detect this aliasing, so it is unsafe to use `iarr` and `target` simultaneously. Using a pointee in any way that violates the Fortran aliasing rules or assumptions is illegal. It is the user’s responsibility to avoid doing this; the compiler works under the assumption that no such aliasing occurs.

Cray pointers will work correctly when there is no aliasing (i.e., when they are used to access a dynamically allocated block of memory), and also in any routine where a pointee is used, but any variable with which it shares storage is not used. Code that violates these rules may not run as the user intends. This is not a bug in the optimizer; any code that violates the aliasing rules is illegal. (Note that this is not unique to GNU Fortran; any Fortran compiler that supports Cray pointers will “incorrectly” optimize code with illegal aliasing.)

There are a number of restrictions on the attributes that can be applied to Cray pointers and pointees. Pointees may not have the `ALLOCATABLE`, `INTENT`, `OPTIONAL`, `DUMMY`, `TARGET`, `INTRINSIC`, or `POINTER` attributes. Pointers may not have the `DIMENSION`, `POINTER`, `TARGET`, `ALLOCATABLE`, `EXTERNAL`, or `INTRINSIC` attributes. Pointees may not occur in more than one pointer statement. A pointee cannot be a pointer. Pointees cannot occur in equivalence, common, or data statements.

A Cray pointer may also point to a function or a subroutine. For example, the following excerpt is valid:

```
implicit none
external sub
pointer (subptr, subpte)
external subpte
subptr = loc(sub)
call subpte()
[...]
subroutine sub
[...]
end subroutine sub
```

A pointer may be modified during the course of a program, and this will change the location to which the pointee refers. However, when pointees are passed as arguments, they are treated as ordinary variables in the invoked function. Subsequent changes to the pointer will not change the base address of the array that was passed.
5.1.14 CONVERT specifier

GNU Fortran allows the conversion of unformatted data between little- and big-endian representation to facilitate moving of data between different systems. The conversion can be indicated with the CONVERT specifier on the OPEN statement. See Section 3.12 [GFORTRAN_CONVERT_UNIT], page 20, for an alternative way of specifying the data format via an environment variable.

Valid values for CONVERT are:

- CONVERT='NATIVE' Use the native format. This is the default.
- CONVERT='SWAP' Swap between little- and big-endian.
- CONVERT='LITTLE_ENDIAN' Use the little-endian representation for unformatted files.
- CONVERT='BIG_ENDIAN' Use the big-endian representation for unformatted files.

Using the option could look like this:

```fortran
open(file='big.dat',form='unformatted',access='sequential', convert='big_endian')
```

The value of the conversion can be queried by using INQUIRE(CONVERT=ch). The values returned are 'BIG_ENDIAN' and 'LITTLE_ENDIAN'.

CONVERT works between big- and little-endian for INTEGER values of all supported kinds and for REAL on IEEE systems of kinds 4 and 8. Conversion between different “extended double” types on different architectures such as m68k and x86_64, which GNU Fortran supports as REAL(KIND=10) and REAL(KIND=16), will probably not work.

Note that the values specified via the GFORTRAN_CONVERT_UNIT environment variable will override the CONVERT specifier in the open statement. This is to give control over data formats to users who do not have the source code of their program available.

Using anything but the native representation for unformatted data carries a significant speed overhead. If speed in this area matters to you, it is best if you use this only for data that needs to be portable.

5.1.15 OpenMP

OpenMP (Open Multi-Processing) is an application programming interface (API) that supports multi-platform shared memory multiprocessing programming in C/C++ and Fortran on many architectures, including Unix and Microsoft Windows platforms. It consists of a set of compiler directives, library routines, and environment variables that influence run-time behavior.

GNU Fortran strives to be compatible to the OpenMP Application Program Interface v2.5.

To enable the processing of the OpenMP directive !$omp in free-form source code; the c$omp, *$omp and !$omp directives in fixed form; the !$ conditional compilation sentinels in free form; and the c$, *$ and !$ sentinels in fixed form, gfortran needs to be invoked with the ‘-fopenmp’. This also arranges for automatic linking of the GNU OpenMP runtime library Section “libgomp” in GNU OpenMP runtime library.

The OpenMP Fortran runtime library routines are provided both in a form of a Fortran 90 module named omp_lib and in a form of a Fortran include file named 'omp_lib.h'.

An example of a parallelized loop taken from Appendix A.1 of the OpenMP Application Program Interface v2.5:
SUBROUTINE A1(N, A, B)
   INTEGER I, N
   REAL B(N), A(N)
!$OMP PARALLEL DO !I is private by default
   DO I=2,N
      B(I) = (A(I) + A(I-1)) / 2.0
   ENDDO
!$OMP END PARALLEL DO
END SUBROUTINE A1

Please note:

- `-fopenmp' implies `--frecursive', i.e. all local arrays will be allocated on the stack.
  When porting existing code to OpenMP, this may lead to surprising results, especially to segmentation faults if the stack size is limited.
- On glibc-based systems, OpenMP enabled applications can not be statically linked due to limitations of the underlying pthreads-implementation. It might be possible to get a working solution if `--Wl,--whole-archive -lpthread --Wl,--no-whole-archive' is added to the command line. However, this is not supported by gcc and thus not recommended.

5.1.16 Argument list functions %VAL, %REF and %LOC

GNU Fortran supports argument list functions %VAL, %REF and %LOC statements, for backward compatibility with g77. It is recommended that these should be used only for code that is accessing facilities outside of GNU Fortran, such as operating system or windowing facilities. It is best to constrain such uses to isolated portions of a program—portions that deal specifically and exclusively with low-level, system-dependent facilities. Such portions might well provide a portable interface for use by the program as a whole, but are themselves not portable, and should be thoroughly tested each time they are rebuilt using a new compiler or version of a compiler.

%VAL passes a scalar argument by value, %REF passes it by reference and %LOC passes its memory location. Since gfortran already passes scalar arguments by reference, %REF is in effect a do-nothing. %LOC has the same effect as a fortran pointer.

An example of passing an argument by value to a C subroutine foo.:

C
C prototype void foo_ (float x);
C
external foo
real*4 x
x = 3.14159
call foo (%VAL (x))
end

For details refer to the g77 manual http://gcc.gnu.org/onlinedocs/gcc-3.4.6/g77/index.html#Top. Also, the gfortran testsuite c_by_val.f and its partner c_by_val.c are worth a look.

5.2 Extensions not implemented in GNU Fortran

The long history of the Fortran language, its wide use and broad userbase, the large number of different compiler vendors and the lack of some features crucial to users in the first standards have lead to the existence of an important number of extensions to the language. While some of the most useful or popular extensions are supported by the GNU Fortran
compiler, not all existing extensions are supported. This section aims at listing these extensions and offering advice on how best make code that uses them running with the GNU Fortran compiler.

5.2.1 STRUCTURE and RECORD

Structures are user-defined aggregate data types; this functionality was standardized in Fortran 90 with an different syntax, under the name of “derived types”. Here is an example of code using the non portable structure syntax:

```fortran
! Declaring a structure named ‘‘item’’ and containing three fields:
! an integer ID, an description string and a floating-point price.
STRUCTURE /item/
  INTEGER id
  CHARACTER(LEN=200) description
  REAL price
END STRUCTURE

! Define two variables, an single record of type ‘‘item’’
! named ‘‘pear’’, and an array of items named ‘‘store_catalog’’
RECORD /item/ pear, store_catalog(100)

! We can directly access the fields of both variables
pear.id = 92316
pear.description = "juicy D’Anjou pear"
pear.price = 0.15
store_catalog(7).id = 7831
store_catalog(7).description = "milk bottle"
store_catalog(7).price = 1.2

! We can also manipulates the whole structure
store_catalog(12) = pear
print *, store_catalog(12)
```

This code can easily be rewritten in the Fortran 90 syntax as following:

```fortran
! ‘‘STRUCTURE /name/ ... END STRUCTURE’’ becomes
! ‘‘TYPE name ... END TYPE’’
TYPE item
  INTEGER id
  CHARACTER(LEN=200) description
  REAL price
END TYPE

! ‘‘RECORD /name/ variable’’ becomes ‘‘TYPE(name) variable’’
TYPE(item) pear, store_catalog(100)

! Instead of using a dot (.) to access fields of a record, the
! standard syntax uses a percent sign (%)
pear%id = 92316
```
```fortran
pear%description = "juicy D'Anjou pear"
pear%price = 0.15
store_catalog(7)%id = 7831
store_catalog(7)%description = "milk bottle"
store_catalog(7)%price = 1.2

! Assignments of a whole variable don't change
store_catalog(12) = pear
print *, store_catalog(12)
```

### 5.2.2 ENCODE and DECODE statements

GNU Fortran doesn’t support the `ENCODE` and `DECODE` statements. These statements are best replaced by `READ` and `WRITE` statements involving internal files (`CHARACTER` variables and arrays), which have been part of the Fortran standard since Fortran 77. For example, replace a code fragment like

```fortran
INTEGER*1 LINE(80)
REAL A, B, C
c ... Code that sets LINE
ENCODE (80, 9000, LINE) A, B, C
9000 FORMAT (1X, 'OUTPUT IS ', 3(F10.5))
```

with the following:

```fortran
CHARACTER(LEN=80) LINE
REAL A, B, C
c ... Code that sets LINE
READ (UNIT=LINE, FMT=9000) A, B, C
9000 FORMAT (1X, 3(F10.5))
```

Similarly, replace a code fragment like

```fortran
INTEGER*1 LINE(80)
REAL A, B, C
c ... Code that sets A, B and C
ENCODE (80, 9000, LINE) A, B, C
9000 FORMAT (IX, 'OUTPUT IS ', 3(F10.5))
```

with the following:

```fortran
INTEGER*1 LINE(80)
REAL A, B, C
c ... Code that sets A, B and C
WRITE (UNIT=LINE, FMT=9000) A, B, C
9000 FORMAT (IX, 'OUTPUT IS ', 3(F10.5))
```
6 Intrinsic Procedures

6.1 Introduction to intrinsic procedures

The intrinsic procedures provided by GNU Fortran include all of the intrinsic procedures required by the Fortran 95 standard, a set of intrinsic procedures for backwards compatibility with G77, and a small selection of intrinsic procedures from the Fortran 2003 standard. Any conflict between a description here and a description in either the Fortran 95 standard or the Fortran 2003 standard is unintentional, and the standard(s) should be considered authoritative.

The enumeration of the KIND type parameter is processor defined in the Fortran 95 standard. GNU Fortran defines the default integer type and default real type by INTEGER(KIND=4) and REAL(KIND=4), respectively. The standard mandates that both data types shall have another kind, which have more precision. On typical target architectures supported by gfortran, this kind type parameter is KIND=8. Hence, REAL(KIND=8) and DOUBLE PRECISION are equivalent. In the description of generic intrinsic procedures, the kind type parameter will be specified by KIND=*, and in the description of specific names for an intrinsic procedure the kind type parameter will be explicitly given (e.g., REAL(KIND=4) or REAL(KIND=8)). Finally, for brevity the optional KIND= syntax will be omitted.

Many of the intrinsic procedures take one or more optional arguments. This document follows the convention used in the Fortran 95 standard, and denotes such arguments by square brackets.

GNU Fortran offers the '-std=f95' and '-std=gnu' options, which can be used to restrict the set of intrinsic procedures to a given standard. By default, gfortran sets the '-std=gnu' option, and so all intrinsic procedures described here are accepted. There is one caveat. For a select group of intrinsic procedures, g77 implemented both a function and a subroutine. Both classes have been implemented in gfortran for backwards compatibility with g77. It is noted here that these functions and subroutines cannot be intermixed in a given subprogram. In the descriptions that follow, the applicable standard for each intrinsic procedure is noted.

6.2 ABORT — Abort the program

Description:

ABORT causes immediate termination of the program. On operating systems that support a core dump, ABORT will produce a core dump, which is suitable for debugging purposes.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Subroutine

Syntax: CALL ABORT

Return value:

Does not return.

Example:
program test_abort
  integer :: i = 1, j = 2
  if (i /= j) call abort
end program test_abort

See also: Section 6.66 [EXIT], page 77, Section 6.121 [KILL], page 106

6.3 ABS — Absolute value

Description:
ABS(X) computes the absolute value of X.

Standard: F77 and later, has overloads that are GNU extensions

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = ABS(X)

Arguments:
  X The type of the argument shall be an INTEGER(*), REAL(*), or COMPLEX(*).

Return value:
The return value is of the same type and kind as the argument except the return value is REAL(*) for a COMPLEX(*) argument.

Example:
program test_abs
  integer :: i = -1
  real :: x = -1.e0
  complex :: z = (-1.e0,0.e0)
  i = abs(i)
  x = abs(x)
  x = abs(z)
end program test_abs

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CABS(Z)</td>
<td>COMPLEX(4) Z</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>F77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DABS(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8) X</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>F77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IABS(I)</td>
<td>INTEGER(4) I</td>
<td>INTEGER(4)</td>
<td>F77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZABS(Z)</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8) Z</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8)</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDABS(Z)</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8) Z</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8)</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.4 ACCESS — Checks file access modes

Description:
ACCESS(NAME, MODE) checks whether the file NAME exists, is readable, writable or executable. Except for the executable check, ACCESS can be replaced by Fortran 95’s INQUIRE.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Inquiry function

Syntax: RESULT = ACCESS(NAME, MODE)
Arguments:

NAME  Scalar CHARACTER with the file name. Tailing blank are ignored unless the character \texttt{achar(0)} is present, then all characters up to and excluding \texttt{achar(0)} are used as file name.

MODE  Scalar CHARACTER with the file access mode, may be any concatenation of "r" (readable), "w" (writable) and "x" (executable), or " " to check for existence.

Return value:

Returns a scalar INTEGER, which is 0 if the file is accessible in the given mode; otherwise or if an invalid argument has been given for MODE the value 1 is returned.

Example:

```
program access_test
  implicit none
  character(len=*), parameter :: file = 'test.dat'
  character(len=*), parameter :: file2 = 'test.dat' //achar(0)
  if(access(file,' ') == 0) print *, trim(file),' is exists'
  if(access(file,'r') == 0) print *, trim(file),' is readable'
  if(access(file,'w') == 0) print *, trim(file),' is writable'
  if(access(file,'x') == 0) print *, trim(file),' is executable'
  if(access(file2,'rwx') == 0) &
     print *, trim(file2),' is readable, writable and executable'
end program access_test
```

Specific names:

See also:

6.5 ACHAR — Character in ASCII collating sequence

Description:

\texttt{ACHAR(I)} returns the character located at position \texttt{I} in the ASCII collating sequence.

Standard:  F77 and later

Class:  Elemental function

Syntax:  \texttt{RESULT = ACHAR(I)}

Arguments:

\texttt{I}  The type shall be \texttt{INTEGER(*)}.

Return value:

The return value is of type CHARACTER with a length of one. The kind type parameter is the same as \texttt{KIND(‘A’)}.

Example:

```
program test_achar
  character c
  c = achar(32)
end program test_achar
```

Note:  See Section 6.104 [ICHAR], page 97 for a discussion of converting between numerical values and formatted string representations.
6.6 ACOS — Arccosine function

Description:
ACOS(X) computes the arccosine of X (inverse of COS(X)).

Standard: F77 and later
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: RESULT = ACOS(X)
Arguments:
X The type shall be REAL(*) with a magnitude that is less than one.

Return value:
The return value is of type REAL(*) and it lies in the range 0 ≤ acos(x) ≤ π.
The kind type parameter is the same as X.

Example:

```fortran
program test_acos
  real(8) :: x = 0.866_8
  x = acos(x)
end program test_acos
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DACOS(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8) X</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>F77 and later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also: Inverse function: Section 6.45 [COS], page 63

6.7 ACOSH — Hyperbolic arccosine function

Description:
ACOSH(X) computes the hyperbolic arccosine of X (inverse of COSH(X)).

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: RESULT = ACOSH(X)
Arguments:
X The type shall be REAL(*) with a magnitude that is greater or equal to one.

Return value:
The return value is of type REAL(*) and it lies in the range 0 ≤ acosh(x) ≤ ∞.

Example:

```fortran
PROGRAM test_acosh
  REAL(8), DIMENSION(3) :: x = (/ 1.0, 2.0, 3.0 /)
  WRITE (*,*) ACOSH(x)
END PROGRAM
```
Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DACOSH</td>
<td>REAL(8) X</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also: Inverse function: Section 6.46 [COSH], page 64

6.8 ADJUSTL — Left adjust a string

Description:

ADJUSTL(STR) will left adjust a string by removing leading spaces. Spaces are inserted at the end of the string as needed.

Standard: F95 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = ADJUSTL(STR)

Arguments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The type shall be CHARACTER.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Return value:

The return value is of type CHARACTER where leading spaces are removed and the same number of spaces are inserted on the end of STR.

Example:

```
program test_adjustl
  character(len=20) :: str = ' gfortran'
  str = adjustl(str)
  print *, str
end program test_adjustl
```

See also: Section 6.9 [ADJUSTR], page 41, Section 6.213 [TRIM], page 157

6.9 ADJUSTR — Right adjust a string

Description:

ADJUSTR(STR) will right adjust a string by removing trailing spaces. Spaces are inserted at the start of the string as needed.

Standard: F95 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = ADJUSTR(STR)

Arguments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The type shall be CHARACTER.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Return value:

The return value is of type CHARACTER where trailing spaces are removed and the same number of spaces are inserted at the start of STR.

Example:
program test_adjustr
  character(len=20) :: str = 'gfortran'
  str = adjustr(str)
  print *, str
end program test_adjustr

See also: Section 6.8 [ADJUSTL], page 41, Section 6.213 [TRIM], page 157

6.10 AIMAG — Imaginary part of complex number

Description:
AIMAG(Z) yields the imaginary part of complex argument Z. The IMAG(Z) and
IMAGPART(Z) intrinsic functions are provided for compatibility with g77, and
their use in new code is strongly discouraged.

Standard: F77 and later, has overloads that are GNU extensions
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: RESULT = AIMAG(Z)
Arguments:
  Z The type of the argument shall be COMPLEX(\ast).
Return value:
The return value is of type real with the kind type parameter of the argument.
Example:
  program test_aimag
    complex(4) z4
    complex(8) z8
    z4 = cmplx(1.e0_4, 0.e0_4)
    z8 = cmplx(0.e0_8, 1.e0_8)
    print *, aimag(z4), dimag(z8)
  end program test_aimag

Specific names:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DIMAG(Z)</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8) Z</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMAG(Z)</td>
<td>COMPLEX(\ast) Z</td>
<td>REAL(\ast)</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMAGPART(Z)</td>
<td>COMPLEX(\ast) Z</td>
<td>REAL(\ast)</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.11 AINT — Truncate to a whole number

Description:
AINT(X [, KIND]) truncates its argument to a whole number.

Standard: F77 and later
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: RESULT = AINT(X [, KIND])
Arguments:
  X The type of the argument shall be REAL(\ast).
  KIND (Optional) An INTEGER(\ast) initialization expression indicating
          the kind parameter of the result.
Return value:
The return value is of type real with the kind type parameter of the argument if the optional KIND is absent; otherwise, the kind type parameter will be given by KIND. If the magnitude of X is less than one, then AINT(X) returns zero. If the magnitude is equal to or greater than one, then it returns the largest whole number that does not exceed its magnitude. The sign is the same as the sign of X.

Example:

```
program test_aint
  real(4) x4
  real(8) x8
  x4 = 1.234E0_4
  x8 = 4.321_8
  print *, aint(x4), dint(x8)
  x8 = aint(x4,8)
end program test_aint
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DINT(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8) X</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>F77 and later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.12 ALARM — Execute a routine after a given delay

Description:
ALARM(SECONDS, HANDLER [, STATUS]) causes external subroutine HANDLER to be executed after a delay of SECONDS by using alarm(2) to set up a signal and signal(2) to catch it. If STATUS is supplied, it will be returned with the number of seconds remaining until any previously scheduled alarm was due to be delivered, or zero if there was no previously scheduled alarm.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Subroutine
Syntax: CALL ALARM(SECONDS, HANDLER [, STATUS])
Arguments:
- SECONDS: The type of the argument shall be a scalar INTEGER. It is INTENT(IN).
- HANDLER: Signal handler (INTEGER FUNCTION or SUBROUTINE) or dummy/global INTEGER scalar. The scalar values may be either SIG_IGN=1 to ignore the alarm generated or SIG_DFL=0 to set the default action. It is INTENT(IN).
- STATUS: (Optional) STATUS shall be a scalar variable of the default INTEGER kind. It is INTENT(OUT).

Example:

```
program test_alarm
  external handler_print
  integer i
  call alarm (3, handler_print, i)
  print *, i
```

call sleep(10)
end program test_alarm

This will cause the external routine _handler_print_ to be called after 3 seconds.

## 6.13 ALL — All values in _MASK_ along _DIM_ are true

**Description:**

ALL(_MASK [, DIM]) determines if all the values are true in _MASK_ in the array along dimension _DIM_.

**Standard:** F95 and later

**Class:** Transformational function

**Syntax:**

\[
\text{RESULT} = \text{ALL}(_\text{MASK} [, \text{DIM}])
\]

**Arguments:**

- **MASK**
  - The type of the argument shall be LOGICAL(*) and it shall not be scalar.
- **DIM**
  - (Optional) _DIM_ shall be a scalar integer with a value that lies between one and the rank of _MASK_.

**Return value:**

ALL(_MASK_) returns a scalar value of type LOGICAL(*) where the kind type parameter is the same as the kind type parameter of _MASK_. If _DIM_ is present, then ALL(_MASK_, _DIM_) returns an array with the rank of _MASK_ minus 1. The shape is determined from the shape of _MASK_ where the _DIM_ dimension is elided.

(A) ALL(_MASK_) is true if all elements of _MASK_ are true. It also is true if _MASK_ has zero size; otherwise, it is false.

(B) If the rank of _MASK_ is one, then ALL(_MASK_, _DIM_) is equivalent to ALL(_MASK_), If the rank is greater than one, then ALL(_MASK_, _DIM_) is determined by applying ALL to the array sections.

**Example:**

```fortran
program test_all
  logical l
  l = all((/.true., .true., .true./))
  print *, l
  call section
contains
  subroutine section
    integer a(2,3), b(2,3)
    a = 1
    b = 1
    b(2,2) = 2
    print *, all(a .eq. b, 1)
    print *, all(a .eq. b, 2)
  end subroutine section
end program test_all
```
6.14 ALLOCATED — Status of an allocatable entity

Description:
ALLOCATED(X) checks the status of whether X is allocated.

Standard: F95 and later
Class: Inquiry function
Syntax: RESULT = ALLOCATED(X)
Arguments:
X The argument shall be an ALLOCATABLE array.

Return value:
The return value is a scalar LOGICAL with the default logical kind type parameter. If X is allocated, ALLOCATED(X) is .TRUE.; otherwise, it returns .FALSE.

Example:

```fortran
program test_allocated
    integer :: i = 4
    real(4), allocatable :: x(:)
    if (allocated(x) .eqv. .false.) allocate(x(i))
end program test_allocated
```

6.15 AND — Bitwise logical AND

Description:
Bitwise logical AND.
This intrinsic routine is provided for backwards compatibility with GNU Fortran 77. For integer arguments, programmers should consider the use of the Section 6.99 [IAND], page 95 intrinsic defined by the Fortran standard.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Function
Syntax: RESULT = AND(I, J)
Arguments:
I The type shall be either INTEGER(*) or LOGICAL.
J The type shall be either INTEGER(*) or LOGICAL.

Return value:
The return type is either INTEGER(*) or LOGICAL after cross-promotion of the arguments.

Example:

```fortran
PROGRAM test_and
    LOGICAL :: T = .TRUE., F = .FALSE.
    INTEGER :: a, b
    DATA a / Z'F' /, b / Z'3' /
    WRITE (*,*) AND(T, T), AND(T, F), AND(F, T), AND(F, F)
    WRITE (*,*) AND(a, b)
END PROGRAM
```

See also: F95 elemental function: Section 6.99 [IAND], page 95
6.16 ANINT — Nearest whole number

Description:

ANINT(X [, KIND]) rounds its argument to the nearest whole number.

Standard: F77 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = ANINT(X [, KIND])

Arguments:

- \( X \) The type of the argument shall be REAL(*).
- \( KIND \) (Optional) An INTEGER(*) initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.

Return value:

The return value is of type real with the kind type parameter of the argument if the optional \( KIND \) is absent; otherwise, the kind type parameter will be given by \( KIND \). If \( X \) is greater than zero, then ANINT(X) returns \( \text{AINT}(X+0.5) \). If \( X \) is less than or equal to zero, then it returns \( \text{AINT}(X-0.5) \).

Example:

```fortran
program test_anint
  real(4) x4
  real(8) x8
  x4 = 1.234E0_4
  x8 = 4.321_8
  print *, anint(x4), dnint(x8)
  x8 = anint(x4,8)
end program test_anint
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DNINT(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8) X</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>F77 and later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.17 ANY — Any value in MASK along DIM is true

Description:

ANY(MASK [, DIM]) determines if any of the values in the logical array MASK along dimension DIM are .TRUE..

Standard: F95 and later

Class: Transformational function

Syntax: RESULT = ANY(MASK [, DIM])

Arguments:

- \( MASK \) The type of the argument shall be LOGICAL(*) and it shall not be scalar.
- \( DIM \) (Optional) DIM shall be a scalar integer with a value that lies between one and the rank of MASK.
Return value:

ANY(MASK) returns a scalar value of type LOGICAL(*) where the kind type parameter is the same as the kind type parameter of MASK. If DIM is present, then ANY(MASK, DIM) returns an array with the rank of MASK minus 1. The shape is determined from the shape of MASK where the DIM dimension is elided.

(A) ANY(MASK) is true if any element of MASK is true; otherwise, it is false. It also is false if MASK has zero size.

(B) If the rank of MASK is one, then ANY(MASK, DIM) is equivalent to ANY(MASK). If the rank is greater than one, then ANY(MASK, DIM) is determined by applying ANY to the array sections.

Example:

```fortran
program test_any
  logical l
  l = any((/.true., .true., .true./))
  print *, l
  call section
contains
  subroutine section
    integer a(2,3), b(2,3)
    a = 1
    b = 1
    b(2,2) = 2
    print *, any(a .eq. b, 1)
    print *, any(a .eq. b, 2)
  end subroutine section
end program test_any
```

6.18 ASIN — Arcsine function

Description:

ASIN(X) computes the arcsine of its X (inverse of SIN(X)).

Standard: F77 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = ASIN(X)

Arguments:

X The type shall be REAL(*), and a magnitude that is less than one.

Return value:

The return value is of type REAL(*) and it lies in the range $-\pi/2 \leq \text{asin}(x) \leq \pi/2$. The kind type parameter is the same as X.

Example:

```fortran
program test_asin
  real(8) :: x = 0.866_8
  x = asin(x)
end program test_asin
```
Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DASIN(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8) X</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>F77 and later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also: Inverse function: Section 6.191 [SIN], page 144

6.19 ASINH — Hyperbolic arcsine function

Description:
ASINH(X) computes the hyperbolic arcsine of X (inverse of SINH(X)).

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = ASINH(X)

Arguments:
X The type shall be REAL(*), with X a real number.

Return value:
The return value is of type REAL(*) and it lies in the range $-\infty \leq \text{asinh}(x) \leq \infty$.

Example:

```fortran
PROGRAM test_asinh
  REAL(8), DIMENSION(3) :: x = (/ -1.0, 0.0, 1.0 /)
  WRITE (*,*) ASINH(x)
END PROGRAM
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DASINH(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8) X</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>GNU extension.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also: Inverse function: Section 6.192 [SINH], page 145

6.20 ASSOCIATED — Status of a pointer or pointer/target pair

Description:
ASSOCIATED(PTR [, TGT]) determines the status of the pointer PTR or if PTR is associated with the target TGT.

Standard: F95 and later

Class: Inquiry function

Syntax: RESULT = ASSOCIATED(PTR [, TGT])

Arguments:
PTR PTR shall have the POINTER attribute and it can be of any type.

TGT (Optional) TGT shall be a POINTER or a TARGET. It must have the same type, kind type parameter, and array rank as PTR.

The status of neither PTR nor TGT can be undefined.
Return value:

\texttt{ASSOCIATED(PTR)} returns a scalar value of type \texttt{LOGICAL(4)}. There are several cases:

(A) If the optional \texttt{TGT} is not present, then \texttt{ASSOCIATED(PTR)} is true if \texttt{PTR} is associated with a target; otherwise, it returns false.

(B) If \texttt{TGT} is present and a scalar target, the result is true if \texttt{TGT} is not a 0 sized storage sequence and the target associated with \texttt{PTR} occupies the same storage units. If \texttt{PTR} is disassociated, then the result is false.

(C) If \texttt{TGT} is present and an array target, the result is true if \texttt{TGT} and \texttt{PTR} have the same shape, are not 0 sized arrays, are arrays whose elements are not 0 sized storage sequences, and \texttt{TGT} and \texttt{PTR} occupy the same storage units in array element order. As in case\(\text{(B)}\), the result is false, if \texttt{PTR} is disassociated.

(D) If \texttt{TGT} is present and an scalar pointer, the result is true if target associated with \texttt{PTR} and the target associated with \texttt{TGT} are not 0 sized storage sequences and occupy the same storage units. The result is false, if either \texttt{TGT} or \texttt{PTR} is disassociated.

(E) If \texttt{TGT} is present and an array pointer, the result is true if target associated with \texttt{PTR} and the target associated with \texttt{TGT} have the same shape, are not 0 sized arrays, are arrays whose elements are not 0 sized storage sequences, and \texttt{TGT} and \texttt{PTR} occupy the same storage units in array element order. The result is false, if either \texttt{TGT} or \texttt{PTR} is disassociated.

Example:

```fortran
program test_associated
  implicit none
  real, target :: tgt(2) = (/1., 2./)
  real, pointer :: ptr(:)
  ptr => tgt
  if (associated(ptr) .eqv. .false.) call abort
  if (associated(ptr,tgt) .eqv. .false.) call abort
end program test_associated
```

See also: Section 6.162 [NULL], page 128

6.21 \texttt{ATAN} — Arctangent function

Description:

\texttt{ATAN(X)} computes the arctangent of \texttt{X}.

Standard: \ F77 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: \ \texttt{RESULT = ATAN(X)}

Arguments:

\texttt{X} \hspace{1cm} The type shall be \texttt{REAL(*)}.
Return value:
The return value is of type REAL(*) and it lies in the range $-\pi/2 \leq \tan(x) \leq \pi/2$.

Example:

```fortran
program test_atan
  real(8) :: x = 2.866_8
  x = atan(x)
end program test_atan
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DATAN(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8) X</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>F77 and later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also: Inverse function: Section 6.206 [TAN], page 153

6.22 ATAN2 — Arctangent function

Description:
ATAN2(Y,X) computes the arctangent of the complex number $X + iY$.

Standard: F77 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = ATAN2(Y,X)

Arguments:
Y The type shall be REAL(*).
X The type and kind type parameter shall be the same as Y. If Y is zero, then X must be nonzero.

Return value:
The return value has the same type and kind type parameter as Y. It is the principal value of the complex number $X + iY$. If X is nonzero, then it lies in the range $-\pi \leq \tan(x) \leq \pi$. The sign is positive if Y is positive. If Y is zero, then the return value is zero if X is positive and $\pi$ if X is negative. Finally, if X is zero, then the magnitude of the result is $\pi/2$.

Example:

```fortran
program test_atan2
  real(4) :: x = 1.e0_4, y = 0.5e0_4
  x = atan2(y,x)
end program test_atan2
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DATAN2(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8) X</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>F77 and later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.23 ATANH — Hyperbolic arctangent function

Description:
ATANH(X) computes the hyperbolic arctangent of X (inverse of TANH(X)).

Standard: GNU extension
**Class:** Elemental function

**Syntax:**

\[
\text{RESULT} = \text{ATANH}(X)
\]

**Arguments:**

\(X\) The type shall be \text{REAL}(\ast) with a magnitude that is less than or equal to one.

**Return value:**

The return value is of type \text{REAL}(\ast) and it lies in the range \(-\infty \leq \text{atanh}(x) \leq \infty\).

**Example:**

```fortran
PROGRAM test_atanh
  REAL, DIMENSION(3) :: x = (/ -1.0, 0.0, 1.0 /)
  WRITE (*,*) ATANH(x)
END PROGRAM
```

**Specific names:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DATANH(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**See also:** Inverse function: Section 6.207 [TANH], page 153

---

### 6.24 BESJ0 — Bessel function of the first kind of order 0

**Description:**

\(\text{BESJ0}(X)\) computes the Bessel function of the first kind of order 0 of \(X\).

**Standard:** GNU extension

**Class:** Elemental function

**Syntax:**

\[
\text{RESULT} = \text{BESJ0}(X)
\]

**Arguments:**

\(X\) The type shall be \text{REAL}(\ast), and it shall be scalar.

**Return value:**

The return value is of type \text{REAL}(\ast) and it lies in the range \(-0.4027... \leq \text{Bessel}(0,x) \leq 1\).

**Example:**

```fortran
program test_besj0
  real(8) :: x = 0.0_8
  x = besj0(x)
end program test_besj0
```

**Specific names:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DBESJ0(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.25 BESJ1 — Bessel function of the first kind of order 1

Description:
BESJ1(X) computes the Bessel function of the first kind of order 1 of X.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Elemental function

Syntax:
RESULT = BESJ1(X)

Arguments:
X The type shall be REAL(*), and it shall be scalar.

Return value:
The return value is of type REAL(*) and it lies in the range \(-0.5818... \leq Bessel(0, x) \leq 0.5818\).

Example:
```
program test_besj1
  real(8) :: x = 1.0_8
  x = besj1(x)
end program test_besj1
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DBESJ1(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8) X</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.26 BESJN — Bessel function of the first kind

Description:
BESJN(N, X) computes the Bessel function of the first kind of order N of X. If both arguments are arrays, their ranks and shapes shall conform.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Elemental function

Syntax:
RESULT = BESJN(N, X)

Arguments:
N Shall be a scalar or an array of type INTEGER(*).
X Shall be a scalar or an array of type REAL(*).

Return value:
The return value is a scalar of type REAL(*).

Example:
```
program test_besjn
  real(8) :: x = 1.0_8
  x = besjn(5,x)
end program test_besjn
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DBESJN(X)</td>
<td>INTEGER(*) N</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>REAL(8) X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.27 BESY0 — Bessel function of the second kind of order 0

Description:
BESY0(X) computes the Bessel function of the second kind of order 0 of X.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: RESULT = BESY0(X)
Arguments:
X The type shall be REAL(*), and it shall be scalar.

Return value:
The return value is a scalar of type REAL(*).

Example:

```
program test_besy0
  real(8) :: x = 0.0_8
  x = besy0(x)
end program test_besy0
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DBESY0(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8) X</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.28 BESY1 — Bessel function of the second kind of order 1

Description:
BESY1(X) computes the Bessel function of the second kind of order 1 of X.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: RESULT = BESY1(X)
Arguments:
X The type shall be REAL(*), and it shall be scalar.

Return value:
The return value is a scalar of type REAL(*).

Example:

```
program test_besy1
  real(8) :: x = 1.0_8
  x = besy1(x)
end program test_besy1
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DBESY1(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8) X</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.29 BESYN — Bessel function of the second kind

Description:

BESYN(N, X) computes the Bessel function of the second kind of order N of X. If both arguments are arrays, their ranks and shapes shall conform.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = BESYN(N, X)

Arguments:

N Shall be a scalar or an array of type INTEGER(*).
X Shall be a scalar or an array of type REAL(*).

Return value:
The return value is a scalar of type REAL(*).

Example:

```
program test_besyn
  real(8) :: x = 1.0_8
  x = besyn(5,x)
end program test_besyn
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DBESYN</td>
<td>INTEGER(*)</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>REAL(*)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.30 BIT_SIZE — Bit size inquiry function

Description:

BIT_SIZE(I) returns the number of bits (integer precision plus sign bit) represented by the type of I.

Standard: F95 and later

Class: Inquiry function

Syntax: RESULT = BIT_SIZE(I)

Arguments:

I The type shall be INTEGER(*)

Return value:
The return value is of type INTEGER(*)

Example:

```
program test_bit_size
  integer :: i = 123
  integer :: size
  size = bit_size(i)
  print *, size
end program test_bit_size
```
6.31 BTEST — Bit test function

Description:

\[ \text{BTEST}(I, \text{POS}) \] returns logical .TRUE. if the bit at \text{POS} in \text{I} is set.

Standard: F95 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: \[
\text{RESULT} = \text{BTEST}(I, \text{POS})
\]

Arguments:

\( I \)
The type shall be \text{INTEGER}(*).

\( \text{POS} \)
The type shall be \text{INTEGER}(*).

Return value:

The return value is of type \text{LOGICAL}

Example:

```fortran
program test_btest
  integer :: i = 32768 + 1024 + 64
  integer :: pos
  logical :: bool
  do pos=0,16
    bool = btest(i, pos)
    print *, pos, bool
  end do
end program test_btest
```

6.32 C_ASSOCIATED — Status of a C pointer

Description:

\[ \text{C_ASSOCIATED}(\text{c_ptr1}, [\text{c_ptr2}]) \] determines the status of the C pointer \text{c_ptr1} or if \text{c_ptr1} is associated with the target \text{c_ptr2}.

Standard: F2003 and later

Class: Inquiry function

Syntax: \[
\text{RESULT} = \text{C_ASSOCIATED}(\text{c_ptr1}, [\text{c_ptr2}])
\]

Arguments:

\( \text{c_ptr1} \)
Scalar of the type \text{C_PTR} or \text{C_FUNPTR}.

\( \text{c_ptr2} \)
(Optional) Scalar of the same type as \text{c_ptr1}.

Return value:

The return value is of type \text{LOGICAL}; it is .false. if either \text{c_ptr1} is a C NULL pointer or if \text{c_ptr1} and \text{c_ptr2} point to different addresses.

Example:

```fortran
subroutine association_test(a,b)
  use iso_c_binding, only: c_associated, c_loc, c_ptr
  implicit none
  real, pointer :: a
  type(c_ptr) :: b
  if(c_associated(b, c_loc(a))) &
    stop 'b and a do not point to same target'
end subroutine association_test
```
6.33 C_FUNLOC — Obtain the C address of a procedure

Description:
C_FUNLOC(x) determines the C address of the argument.

Standard: F2003 and later

Class: Inquiry function

Syntax: RESULT = C_FUNLOC(x)

Arguments:

x | Interoperable function or pointer to such function.

Return value:
The return value is of type C_FUNPTR and contains the C address of the argument.

Example:

```fortran
module x
    use iso_c_binding
    implicit none
    contains
    subroutine sub(a) bind(c)
        real(c_float) :: a
        a = sqrt(a)+5.0
    end subroutine sub
end module x

program main
    use iso_c_binding
    use x
    implicit none
    interface
        subroutine my_routine(p) bind(c,name='myC_func')
            import :: c_funptr
            type(c_funptr), intent(in) :: p
        end subroutine
    end interface
    call my_routine(c_funloc(sub))
end program main
```

See also: Section 6.32 [C_ASSOCIATED], page 55, Section 6.36 [C_LOC], page 58, Section 6.35 [C_F_POINTER], page 57, Section 6.34 [C_F_PROCPOINTER], page 56

6.34 C_F_PROCPOINTER — Convert C into Fortran procedure pointer

Description:
C_F_PROCPOINTER(cptr, fptr) Assign the target of the C function pointer cptr to the Fortran procedure pointer fptr.

Note: Due to the currently lacking support of procedure pointers in GNU Fortran this function is not fully operable.
**Standard:** F2003 and later

**Class:** Subroutine

**Syntax:**
```
CALL C_F_PROCPOINTER(cptr, fptr)
```

**Arguments:**
- `cptr` scalar of the type `C_FUNPTR`. It is `INTENT(IN)`.
- `fptr` procedure pointer interoperable with `cptr`. It is `INTENT(OUT)`.

**Example:**
```
program main
  use iso_c_binding
  implicit none
  abstract interface
    function func(a)
      import :: c_float
      real(c_float), intent(in) :: a
      real(c_float) :: func
    end function
  end interface
  interface
    function getIterFunc() bind(c,name="getIterFunc")
      import :: c_funptr
      type(c_funptr) :: getIterFunc
    end function
  end interface
  type(c_funptr) :: cfunptr
  procedure(func), pointer :: myFunc
  cfunptr = getIterFunc()
  call c_f_procpointer(cfunptr, myFunc)
end program main
```

**See also:** Section 6.36 [C_LOC], page 58, Section 6.35 [C_F_POINTER], page 57

---

### 6.35 C_F_POINTER — Convert C into Fortran pointer

**Description:**
```
C_F_POINTER(cptr, fptr[, shape])
```
Assign the target the C pointer `cptr` to the Fortran pointer `fptr` and specify its shape.

**Standard:** F2003 and later

**Class:** Subroutine

**Syntax:**
```
CALL C_F_POINTER(cptr, fptr[, shape])
```

**Arguments:**
- `cptr` scalar of the type `C_PTR`. It is `INTENT(IN)`.  
- `fptr` pointer interoperable with `cptr`. It is `INTENT(OUT)`.  
- `shape` (Optional) Rank-one array of type `INTEGER` with `INTENT(IN)`.  
  It shall be present if and only if `fptr` is an array. The size must be equal to the rank of `fptr`.

**Example:**
```
program main
  use iso_c_binding
```

---
The GNU Fortran Compiler

```fortran
implicit none
interface
  subroutine my_routine(p) bind(c,name='myC_func')
    import :: c_ptr
    type(c_ptr), intent(out) :: p
  end subroutine
end interface

type(c_ptr) :: cptr
real,pointer :: a(:)
call my_routine(cptr)
call c_f_pointer(cptr, a, [12])
end program main
```

See also:  Section 6.36 [C.LOC], page 58, Section 6.34 [C.F.PROCPOINTER], page 56

### 6.36 C_LOC — Obtain the C address of an object

**Description:**

C_LOC(x) determines the C address of the argument.

**Standard:**  F2003 and later

**Class:**  Inquiry function

**Syntax:**

```
RESULT = C_LOC(x)
```

**Arguments:**

- `x`: Associated scalar pointer or interoperable scalar or allocated allocatable variable with Target attribute.

**Return value:**

The return value is of type C_PTR and contains the C address of the argument.

**Example:**

```fortran
subroutine association_test(a,b)
  use iso_c_binding, only: c_associated, c_loc, c_ptr
  implicit none
  real, pointer :: a
  type(c_ptr) :: b
  if(c_associated(b, c_loc(a))) &
    stop 'b and a do not point to same target'
end subroutine association_test
```

See also:  Section 6.32 [C_ASSOCIATED], page 55, Section 6.33 [C.FUNLOC], page 56, Section 6.35 [C.F_POINTER], page 57, Section 6.34 [C.F.PROCPOINTER], page 56

### 6.37 CEILING — Integer ceiling function

**Description:**

CEILING(X) returns the least integer greater than or equal to X.

**Standard:**  F95 and later

**Class:**  Elemental function

**Syntax:**

```
RESULT = CEILING(X [, KIND])
```
Arguments:

- **X**: The type shall be `REAL(*)`.
- **KIND**: (Optional) An `INTEGER(*)` initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.

Return value:

The return value is of type `INTEGER(KIND)`

Example:

```fortran
program test_ceiling
  real :: x = 63.29
  real :: y = -63.59
  print *, ceiling(x) ! returns 64
  print *, ceiling(y) ! returns -63
end program test_ceiling
```

See also: Section 6.73 [FLOOR], page 81, Section 6.160 [NINT], page 127

### 6.38 CHAR — Character conversion function

**Description:**

`CHAR([, KIND])` returns the character represented by the integer `I`.

**Standard:** F77 and later

**Class:** Elemental function

**Syntax:** `RESULT = CHAR(I [, KIND])`

**Arguments:**

- **I**: The type shall be `INTEGER(*)`.
- **KIND**: (Optional) An `INTEGER(*)` initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.

**Return value:**

The return value is of type `CHARACTER(1)`

**Example:**

```fortran
program test_char
  integer :: i = 74
  character(1) :: c
  c = char(i)
  print *, i, c ! returns 'J'
end program test_char
```

**Note:** See Section 6.104 [ICHAR], page 97 for a discussion of converting between numerical values and formatted string representations.

**See also:** Section 6.10 [ACHAR], page 39, Section 6.98 [IACHAR], page 94, Section 6.104 [ICHAR], page 97

### 6.39 CHDIR — Change working directory

**Description:**

Change current working directory to a specified path.

This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.
Standard: GNU extension
Class: Subroutine, function
Syntax:

CALL CHDIR(NAME [, STATUS])
STATUS = CHDIR(NAME)

Arguments:
NAME The type shall be CHARACTER(*) and shall specify a valid path within the file system.
STATUS (Optional) INTEGER status flag of the default kind. Returns 0 on success, and a system specific and nonzero error code otherwise.

Example:

PROGRAM test_chdir
  CHARACTER(len=255) :: path
  CALL getcwd(path)
  WRITE(*,*) TRIM(path)
  CALL chdir("/tmp")
  CALL getcwd(path)
  WRITE(*,*) TRIM(path)
END PROGRAM

See also: Section 6.88 [GETCWD], page 90

6.40 CHMOD — Change access permissions of files

Description:

CHMOD changes the permissions of a file. This function invokes /bin/chmod and might therefore not work on all platforms.

This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Subroutine, function
Syntax:

CALL CHMOD(NAME, MODE[, STATUS])
STATUS = CHMOD(NAME, MODE)

Arguments:
NAME Scalar CHARACTER with the file name. Trailing blanks are ignored unless the character achar(0) is present, then all characters up to and excluding achar(0) are used as the file name.
MODE Scalar CHARACTER giving the file permission. MODE uses the same syntax as the MODE argument of /bin/chmod.
STATUS (optional) scalar INTEGER, which is 0 on success and nonzero otherwise.
Return value:
In either syntax, STATUS is set to 0 on success and nonzero otherwise.

Example: CHMOD as subroutine

```
program chmod_test
  implicit none
  integer :: status
  call chmod('test.dat','u+x',status)
  print *, 'Status: ', status
end program chmod_test
```

CHMOD as function:

```
program chmod_test
  implicit none
  integer :: status
  status = chmod('test.dat','u+x')
  print *, 'Status: ', status
end program chmod_test
```

6.41 CMPLX — Complex conversion function

Description:

CMPLX(X [, Y [, KIND]]) returns a complex number where X is converted to the real component. If Y is present it is converted to the imaginary component. If Y is not present then the imaginary component is set to 0.0. If X is complex then Y must not be present.

Standard: F77 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax:

```
RESULT = CMPLX(X [, Y [, KIND]])
```

Arguments:

- **X**
  - The type may be INTEGER(*), REAL(*), or COMPLEX(*).
- **Y**
  - (Optional; only allowed if X is not COMPLEX(*).) May be INTEGER(*) or REAL(*).
- **KIND**
  - (Optional) An INTEGER(*) initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.

Return value:

The return value is of COMPLEX type, with a kind equal to KIND if it is specified. If KIND is not specified, the result is of the default COMPLEX kind, regardless of the kinds of X and Y.

Example:

```
program test_cmplx
  integer :: i = 42
  real :: x = 3.14
  complex :: z
  z = cmplx(i, x)
  print *, z, cmplx(x)
end program test_cmplx
```

See also: Section 6.43 [COMPLEX], page 62
6.42 COMMAND_ARGUMENT_COUNT — Get number of command line arguments

Description:

COMMAND_ARGUMENT_COUNT() returns the number of arguments passed on the command line when the containing program was invoked.

Standard: F2003

Class: Inquiry function

Syntax: RESULT = COMMAND_ARGUMENT_COUNT()

Arguments: None

Return value:
The return value is of type INTEGER(4)

Example:

```fortran
program test_command_argument_count
  integer :: count
  count = command_argument_count()
  print *, count
end program test_command_argument_count
```

See also: Section 6.86 [GET_COMMAND], page 89, Section 6.87 [GET_COMMAND_ARGUMENT], page 89

6.43 COMPLEX — Complex conversion function

Description:

COMPLEX(X, Y) returns a complex number where X is converted to the real component and Y is converted to the imaginary component.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = COMPLEX(X, Y)

Arguments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>X</th>
<th>The type may be INTEGER(<em>) or REAL(</em>).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>The type may be INTEGER(<em>) or REAL(</em>).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Return value:

If X and Y are both of INTEGER type, then the return value is of default COMPLEX type.
If X and Y are of REAL type, or one is of REAL type and one is of INTEGER type, then the return value is of COMPLEX type with a kind equal to that of the REAL argument with the highest precision.

Example:

```fortran
program test_complex
  integer :: i = 42
  real :: x = 3.14
  print *, complex(i, x)
end program test_complex
```
Chapter 6: Intrinsic Procedures

See also: Section 6.41 [CMPLX], page 61

6.44 CONJG — Complex conjugate function

Description:
CONJG(Z) returns the conjugate of Z. If Z is (x, y) then the result is (x, -y)

Standard: F77 and later, has overloads that are GNU extensions

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: Z = CONJG(Z)

Arguments:
Z The type shall be COMPLEX(*).

Return value:
The return value is of type COMPLEX(*).

Example:

```
program test_conjg
  complex :: z = (2.0, 3.0)
  complex(8) :: dz = (2.71_8, -3.14_8)
  z = conjg(z)
  print *, z
  dz = dconjg(dz)
  print *, dz
end program test_conjg
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DCONJG(Z)</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8) Z</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8)</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.45 COS — Cosine function

Description:
COS(X) computes the cosine of X.

Standard: F77 and later, has overloads that are GNU extensions

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = COS(X)

Arguments:
X The type shall be REAL(*) or COMPLEX(*).

Return value:
The return value is of type REAL(*) and it lies in the range \(-1 \leq \cos(x) \leq 1\). The kind type parameter is the same as X.

Example:

```
program test_cos
  real :: x = 0.0
  x = cos(x)
end program test_cos
```
Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DCOS(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8) X</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>F77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCOS(X)</td>
<td>COMPLEX(4) X</td>
<td>COMPLEX(4)</td>
<td>F77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZCOS(X)</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8) X</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8)</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDCOS(X)</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8) X</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8)</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also: Inverse function: Section 6.6 [ACOS], page 40

6.46 COSH — Hyperbolic cosine function

Description:
COSH(X) computes the hyperbolic cosine of X.

Standard: F77 and later
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: X = COSH(X)
Arguments:
X The type shall be REAL(*).

Return value:
The return value is of type REAL(*) and it is positive (cosh(x) ≥ 0).

Example:

```fortran
program test_cosh
  real(8) :: x = 1.0_8
  x = cosh(x)
end program test_cosh
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DCOSH(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8) X</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>F77 and later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also: Inverse function: Section 6.7 [ACOSH], page 40

6.47 COUNT — Count function

Description:
COUNT(MASK [, DIM [, KIND]]) counts the number of .TRUE. elements of MASK along the dimension of DIM. If DIM is omitted it is taken to be 1. DIM is a scaler of type INTEGER in the range of 1/leqDIM/leqn) where n is the rank of MASK.

Standard: F95 and later
Class: Transformational function
Syntax: RESULT = COUNT(MASK [, DIM [, KIND]])
Arguments:
MASK The type shall be LOGICAL.
DIM (Optional) The type shall be INTEGER.
KIND (Optional) An INTEGER initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.
Return value:
The return value is of type \texttt{INTEGER} and of kind \texttt{KIND}. If \texttt{KIND} is absent, the return value is of default integer kind. The result has a rank equal to that of \texttt{MASK}.

Example:

```fortran
program test_count
  integer, dimension(2,3) :: a, b
  logical, dimension(2,3) :: mask
  a = reshape( (/ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 /), (/ 2, 3 /))
  b = reshape( (/ 0, 7, 3, 4, 5, 8 /), (/ 2, 3 /))
  print '3(i3)', a(1,:)
  print '3(i3)', a(2,:)
  print *
  print '3(l3)', mask(1,:)
  print '3(l3)', mask(2,:)
  print *
  print '3(i3)', count(mask)
  print *
  print '3(i3)', count(mask, 1)
  print *
  print '3(i3)', count(mask, 2)
end program test_count
```

\textbf{6.48 CPU\_TIME — CPU elapsed time in seconds}

Description:
Returns a \texttt{REAL(*)} value representing the elapsed CPU time in seconds. This is useful for testing segments of code to determine execution time.

If a time source is available, time will be reported with microsecond resolution. If no time source is available, \texttt{TIME} is set to \texttt{-1.0}.

Note that \texttt{TIME} may contain a, system dependent, arbitrary offset and may not start with \texttt{0.0}. For CPU\_TIME, the absolute value is meaningless, only differences between subsequent calls to this subroutine, as shown in the example below, should be used.

Standard: F95 and later
Class: Subroutine
Syntax: \texttt{CALL CPU\_TIME(TIME)}
Arguments:
\texttt{TIME} The type shall be \texttt{REAL(*)} with \texttt{INTENT(OUT)}.

Return value:
None
Example:

```fortran
program test_cpu_time
  real :: start, finish
```
call cpu_time(start)
! put code to test here
call cpu_time(finish)
print '("Time = ",f6.3," seconds.")',finish-start
end program test_cpu_time

See also: Section 6.205 [SYSTEM_CLOCK], page 152, Section 6.51 [DATE_AND_TIME], page 67

6.49 CSHIFT — Circular shift elements of an array

Description:

CSHIFT(ARRAY, SHIFT [, DIM]) performs a circular shift on elements of ARRAY along the dimension of DIM. If DIM is omitted it is taken to be 1. DIM is a scalar of type INTEGER in the range of 1\leq DIM \leq n) where \(n\) is the rank of ARRAY. If the rank of ARRAY is one, then all elements of ARRAY are shifted by SHIFT places. If rank is greater than one, then all complete rank one sections of ARRAY along the given dimension are shifted. Elements shifted out one end of each rank one section are shifted back in the other end.

Standard: F95 and later
Class: Transformational function
Syntax: RESULT = CSHIFT(ARRAY, SHIFT [, DIM])
Arguments:
- ARRAY Shall be an array of any type.
- SHIFT The type shall be INTEGER.
- DIM The type shall be INTEGER.

Return value: Returns an array of same type and rank as the ARRAY argument.

Example:

```fortran
program test_cshift
  integer, dimension(3,3) :: a
  a = reshape( (/ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 /), (/ 3, 3 /))
  print '(3i3)', a(1,:)
  print '(3i3)', a(2,:)
  print '(3i3)', a(3,:)
  a = cshift(a, SHIFT=(/1, 2, -1/), DIM=2)
  print *
  print '(3i3)', a(1,:)
  print '(3i3)', a(2,:)
  print '(3i3)', a(3,:)
end program test_cshift
```

6.50 CTIME — Convert a time into a string

Description:

CTIME converts a system time value, such as returned by TIMES(), to a string of the form ‘Sat Aug 19 18:13:14 1995’.

This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.
Chapter 6: Intrinsic Procedures

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Subroutine, function

Syntax:

CALL CTIME(TIME, RESULT).
RESULT = CTIME(TIME), (not recommended).

Arguments:

TIME The type shall be of type INTEGER(KIND=8).
RESULT The type shall be of type CHARACTER.

Return value:

The converted date and time as a string.

Example:

program test_ctime
   integer(8) :: i
   character(len=30) :: date
   i = time8()
   ! Do something, main part of the program
   call ctime(i,date)
   print *, 'Program was started on ', date
end program test_ctime

See Also: Section 6.95 [GMTIME], page 93, Section 6.140 [LTIME], page 116,
Section 6.208 [TIME], page 154, Section 6.209 [TIME8], page 155

6.51 DATE_AND_TIME — Date and time subroutine

Description:

DATE_AND_TIME(DATE, TIME, ZONE, VALUES) gets the corresponding date and
time information from the real-time system clock. DATE is INTENT(OUT) and
has form ccyymmdd. TIME is INTENT(OUT) and has form hhmmss.sss. ZONE
is INTENT(OUT) and has form (+-)hhmm, representing the difference with re-
spect to Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). Unavailable time and date pa-
rameters return blanks.

VALUES is INTENT(OUT) and provides the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VALUE(n)</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VALUE(1)</td>
<td>The year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VALUE(2)</td>
<td>The month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VALUE(3)</td>
<td>The day of the month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VALUE(4)</td>
<td>Time difference with UTC in minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VALUE(5)</td>
<td>The hour of the day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VALUE(6)</td>
<td>The minutes of the hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VALUE(7)</td>
<td>The seconds of the minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VALUE(8)</td>
<td>The milliseconds of the second</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Standard: F95 and later

Class: Subroutine
**Syntax:**

```
CALL DATE_AND_TIME([DATE, TIME, ZONE, VALUES])
```

**Arguments:**

- **DATE** (Optional) The type shall be `CHARACTER(8)` or larger.
- **TIME** (Optional) The type shall be `CHARACTER(10)` or larger.
- **ZONE** (Optional) The type shall be `CHARACTER(5)` or larger.
- **VALUES** (Optional) The type shall be `INTEGER(8)`.

**Return value:**

None

**Example:**

```
program test_time_and_date
    character(8) :: date
    character(10) :: time
    character(5) :: zone
    integer,dimension(8) :: values
    ! using keyword arguments
    call date_and_time(date,time,zone,values)
    call date_and_time(DATE=date,ZONE=zone)
    call date_and_time(TIME=time)
    call date_and_time(VALUES=values)
    print '(a,2x,a,2x,a)', date, time, zone
    print '(8i5))', values
end program test_time_and_date
```

**See also:** Section 6.48 [CPU_TIME], page 65, Section 6.205 [SYSTEM_CLOCK], page 152

### 6.52 DBLE — Double conversion function

**Description:**

`DBLE(X)` Converts X to double precision real type.

**Standard:** F77 and later

**Class:** Elemental function

**Syntax:**

```
RESULT = DBLE(X)
```

**Arguments:**

- **X** The type shall be `INTEGER(*)`, `REAL(*)`, or `COMPLEX(*)`.

**Return value:**

The return value is of type double precision real.

**Example:**

```
program test_dble
    real :: x = 2.18
    integer :: i = 5
    complex :: z = (2.3,1.14)
    print *, dble(x), dble(i), dble(z)
end program test_dble
```

**See also:** Section 6.54 [DFLOAT], page 69, Section 6.70 [FLOAT], page 79, Section 6.175 [REAL], page 135
6.53 **DCMPLX — Double complex conversion function**

*Description:*

DCMPLX(X [,Y]) returns a double complex number where X is converted to the real component. If Y is present it is converted to the imaginary component. If Y is not present then the imaginary component is set to 0.0. If X is complex then Y must not be present.

*Standard:* GNU extension

*Class:* Elemental function

*Syntax:* RESULT = DCMPLX(X [, Y])

*Arguments:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>The type may be INTEGER(<em>), REAL(</em>), or COMPLEX(*).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>(Optional if X is not COMPLEX(<em>).) May be INTEGER(</em>) or REAL(*).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Return value:*

The return value is of type COMPLEX(8)

*Example:*

```fortran
program test_dcmplx
  integer :: i = 42
  real :: x = 3.14
  complex :: z
  z = cmplx(i, x)
  print *, dcmplx(i)
  print *, dcmplx(x)
  print *, dcmplx(z)
  print *, dcmplx(x,i)
end program test_dcmplx
```

6.54 **DFLOAT — Double conversion function**

*Description:*

DFLOAT(X) Converts X to double precision real type.

*Standard:* GNU extension

*Class:* Elemental function

*Syntax:* RESULT = DFLOAT(X)

*Arguments:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>The type shall be INTEGER(*).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Return value:*

The return value is of type double precision real.

*Example:*

```fortran
program test_dfloat
  integer :: i = 5
  print *, dfloat(i)
end program test_dfloat
```

*See also:* Section 6.52 [DBLE], page 68, Section 6.70 [FLOAT], page 79, Section 6.175 [REAL], page 135
### 6.55 DIGITS — Significant digits function

**Description:**

DIGITS(X) returns the number of significant digits of the internal model representation of X. For example, on a system using a 32-bit floating point representation, a default real number would likely return 24.

**Standard:** F95 and later

**Class:** Inquiry function

**Syntax:**

\[
\text{RESULT} = \text{DIGITS}(X)
\]

**Arguments:**

- \( X \)

The type may be INTEGER(*) or REAL(*).

**Return value:**

The return value is of type INTEGER.

**Example:**

```fortran
program test_digits
    integer :: i = 12345
    real :: x = 3.143
    real(8) :: y = 2.33
    print *, digits(i)
    print *, digits(x)
    print *, digits(y)
end program test_digits
```

### 6.56 DIM — Positive difference

**Description:**

DIM(X,Y) returns the difference \( X-Y \) if the result is positive; otherwise returns zero.

**Standard:** F77 and later

**Class:** Elemental function

**Syntax:**

\[
\text{RESULT} = \text{DIM}(X, Y)
\]

**Arguments:**

- \( X \)

The type shall be INTEGER(*) or REAL(*)

- \( Y \)

The type shall be the same type and kind as \( X \).

**Return value:**

The return value is of type INTEGER(*) or REAL(*).

**Example:**

```fortran
program test_dim
    integer :: i
    real(8) :: x
    i = dim(4, 15)
    x = dim(4.345_8, 2.111_8)
    print *, i
    print *, x
end program test_dim
```
Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IDIM(X,Y)</td>
<td>INTEGER(4)</td>
<td>INTEGER(4)</td>
<td>F77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X,Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDIM(X,Y)</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>F77 and later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.57 DOT_PRODUCT — Dot product function

Description:

DOT_PRODUCT(X,Y) computes the dot product multiplication of two vectors X and Y. The two vectors may be either numeric or logical and must be arrays of rank one and of equal size. If the vectors are INTEGER(*) or REAL(*), the result is SUM(X*Y). If the vectors are COMPLEX(*), the result is SUM(CONJG(X)*Y). If the vectors are LOGICAL, the result is ANY(X.AND.Y).

Standard: F95 and later

Class: Transformational function

Syntax: RESULT = DOT_PRODUCT(X, Y)

Arguments:

- **X**: The type shall be numeric or LOGICAL, rank 1.
- **Y**: The type shall be numeric or LOGICAL, rank 1.

Return value:

If the arguments are numeric, the return value is a scaler of numeric type, INTEGER(*), REAL(*), or COMPLEX(*). If the arguments are LOGICAL, the return value is .TRUE. or .FALSE..

Example:

```fortran
program test_dot_prod
  integer, dimension(3) :: a, b
  a = (/ 1, 2, 3 /)
  b = (/ 4, 5, 6 /)
  print '(3i3)', a
  print *
  print '(3i3)', b
  print *
  print *, dot_product(a,b)
end program test_dot_prod
```

6.58 DPROD — Double product function

Description:

DPROD(X,Y) returns the product X*Y.

Standard: F77 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = DPROD(X, Y)

Arguments:

- **X**: The type shall be REAL.
- **Y**: The type shall be REAL.
Return value:
The return value is of type REAL(8).

Example:

```
program test_dprod
  real :: x = 5.2
  real :: y = 2.3
  real(8) :: d
  d = dprod(x, y)
  print *, d
end program test_dprod
```

6.59 DREAL — Double real part function

Description:
DREAL(Z) returns the real part of complex variable Z.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = DREAL(Z)

Arguments:

Z The type shall be COMPLEX(8).

Return value:
The return value is of type REAL(8).

Example:

```
program test_dreal
  complex(8) :: z = (1.3_8, 7.2_8)
  print *, dreal(z)
end program test_dreal
```

See also: Section 6.10 [AIMAG], page 42

6.60 DTIME — Execution time subroutine (or function)

Description:
DTIME(TARRAY, RESULT) initially returns the number of seconds of runtime since the start of the process’s execution in RESULT. TARRAY returns the user and system components of this time in TARRAY(1) and TARRAY(2) respectively. RESULT is equal to TARRAY(1) + TARRAY(2).

Subsequent invocations of DTIME return values accumulated since the previous invocation.

On some systems, the underlying timings are represented using types with sufficiently small limits that overflows (wrap around) are possible, such as 32-bit types. Therefore, the values returned by this intrinsic might be, or become, negative, or numerically less than previous values, during a single run of the compiled program.

Please note, that this implementation is thread safe if used within OpenMP directives, i.e. its state will be consistent while called from multiple threads.
However, if DTIME is called from multiple threads, the result is still the time since the last invocation. This may not give the intended results. If possible, use CPU_TIME instead.

This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.

TARRAY and RESULT are INTENT(OUT) and provide the following:

- TARRAY(2): System time in seconds.
- RESULT: Run time since start in seconds.

**Standard:** GNU extension

**Class:** Subroutine, function

**Syntax:**

```
CALL DTIME(TARRAY, RESULT).
RESULT = DTIME(TARRAY), (not recommended).
```

**Arguments:**

- **TARRAY** The type shall be REAL, DIMENSION(2).
- **RESULT** The type shall be REAL.

**Return value:**

Elapsed time in seconds since the last invocation or since the start of program execution if not called before.

**Example:**

```fortran
program test_dtime
  integer(8) :: i, j
  real, dimension(2) :: tarray
  real :: result
  call dtime(tarray, result)
  print *, result
  print *, tarray(1)
  print *, tarray(2)
  do i=1,10000000 ! Just a delay
    j = i * i - i
  end do
  call dtime(tarray, result)
  print *, result
  print *, tarray(1)
  print *, tarray(2)
end program test_dtime
```

**See also:** Section 6.48 [CPU_TIME], page 65

## 6.61 EOSHIFT — End-off shift elements of an array

**Description:**

EOSHIFT(ARRAY, SHIFT[,BOUNDARY, DIM]) performs an end-off shift on elements of ARRAY along the dimension of DIM. If DIM is omitted it is taken to be 1. DIM is a scaler of type INTEGER in the range of 1\(\leq DIM\leq n\) where \(n\) is the rank of ARRAY. If the rank of ARRAY is one, then all elements of
ARRAY are shifted by SHIFT places. If rank is greater than one, then all complete rank one sections of ARRAY along the given dimension are shifted. Elements shifted out one end of each rank one section are dropped. If BOUNDARY is present then the corresponding value of from BOUNDARY is copied back in the other end. If BOUNDARY is not present then the following are copied in depending on the type of ARRAY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Array Type</th>
<th>Boundary Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Numeric</td>
<td>0 of the type and kind of ARRAY.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logical</td>
<td>.FALSE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Character(len)</td>
<td>len blanks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Standard:** F95 and later  
**Class:** Transformational function  
**Syntax:**  
RESULT = EOSHIFT(ARRAY, SHIFT [, BOUNDARY, DIM])

**Arguments:**  
ARRAY May be any type, not scaler.  
SHIFT The type shall be INTEGER.  
BOUNDARY Same type as ARRAY.  
DIM The type shall be INTEGER.

**Return value:**  
Returns an array of same type and rank as the ARRAY argument.

**Example:**

```fortran
program test_eoshift
integer, dimension(3,3) :: a
    a = reshape( (/ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 /), (/ 3, 3 /))
    print '(3i3)', a(1,:)
    print '(3i3)', a(2,:)
    print '(3i3)', a(3,:)
    a = EOSHIFT(a, SHIFT=(/1, 2, 1/), BOUNDARY=-5, DIM=2)
    print *
    print '(3i3)', a(1,:)
    print '(3i3)', a(2,:)
    print '(3i3)', a(3,:)
end program test_eoshift
```

### 6.62 EPSILON — Epsilon function

**Description:**  
EPSILON(X) returns a nearly negligible number relative to 1.

**Standard:** F95 and later  
**Class:** Inquiry function  
**Syntax:** RESULT = EPSILON(X)

**Arguments:**  
X The type shall be REAL(*).

**Return value:**  
The return value is of same type as the argument.
Example:

```fortran
program test_epsilon
  real :: x = 3.143
  real(8) :: y = 2.33
  print *, EPSILON(x)
  print *, EPSILON(y)
end program test_epsilon
```

### 6.63 ERF — Error function

**Description:**

ERF(X) computes the error function of X.

**Standard:** GNU Extension

**Class:** Elemental function

**Syntax:**

```
RESULT = ERF(X)
```

**Arguments:**

- **X**
  - The type shall be REAL(∗), and it shall be scalar.

**Return value:**

- The return value is a scalar of type REAL(∗) and it is positive \((-1 \leq erf(x) \leq 1\).

**Example:**

```fortran
program test_erf
  real(8) :: x = 0.17_8
  x = erf(x)
end program test_erf
```

**Specific names:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DERF(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8) X</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.64 ERFC — Error function

**Description:**

ERFC(X) computes the complementary error function of X.

**Standard:** GNU Extension

**Class:** Elemental function

**Syntax:**

```
RESULT = ERFC(X)
```

**Arguments:**

- **X**
  - The type shall be REAL(∗), and it shall be scalar.

**Return value:**

- The return value is a scalar of type REAL(∗) and it is positive \((0 \leq erfc(x) \leq 2\).

**Example:**

```fortran
program test_erfc
  real(8) :: x = 0.17_8
  x = erfc(x)
end program test_erfc
```
Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DERFC(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8) X</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.65 ETIME — Execution time subroutine (or function)

Description:

ETIME(TARRAY, RESULT) returns the number of seconds of runtime since the start of the process’s execution in RESULT. TARRAY returns the user and system components of this time in TARRAY(1) and TARRAY(2) respectively. RESULT is equal to TARRAY(1) + TARRAY(2).

On some systems, the underlying timings are represented using types with sufficiently small limits that overflows (wrap around) are possible, such as 32-bit types. Therefore, the values returned by this intrinsic might be, or become, negative, or numerically less than previous values, during a single run of the compiled program.

This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.

TARRAY and RESULT are INTENT(OUT) and provide the following:

- TARRAY(2): System time in seconds.
- RESULT: Run time since start in seconds.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Subroutine, function

Syntax:

CALL ETIME(TARRAY, RESULT).
RESULT = ETIME(TARRAY), (not recommended).

Arguments:

- TARRAY The type shall be REAL, DIMENSION(2).
- RESULT The type shall be REAL.

Return value:

Elapsed time in seconds since the start of program execution.

Example:

```fortran
program test_etime
  integer(8) :: i, j
  real, dimension(2) :: tarray
  real :: result
  call ETIME(tarray, result)
  print *, result
  print *, tarray(1)
  print *, tarray(2)
  do i=1,100000000 ! Just a delay
    j = i * i - i
  end do
  call ETIME(tarray, result)
  print *, result
```
print *, tarray(1)
print *, tarray(2)
end program test_etime

See also: Section 6.48 [CPU_TIME], page 65

6.66 EXIT — Exit the program with status.

Description:
EXIT causes immediate termination of the program with status. If status is omitted it returns the canonical success for the system. All Fortran I/O units are closed.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Subroutine
Syntax: CALL EXIT([STATUS])
Arguments:
STATUS Shall be an INTEGER of the default kind.
Return value:
STATUS is passed to the parent process on exit.
Example:
program test_exit
   integer :: STATUS = 0
   print *, 'This program is going to exit.'
   call EXIT(STATUS)
end program test_exit

See also: Section 6.2 [ABORT], page 37, Section 6.121 [KILL], page 106

6.67 EXP — Exponential function

Description:
EXP(X) computes the base e exponential of X.

Standard: F77 and later, has overloads that are GNU extensions
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: RESULT = EXP(X)
Arguments:
X The type shall be REAL(*) or COMPLEX(*)
Return value:
The return value has same type and kind as X.
Example:
program test_exp
   real :: x = 1.0
   x = exp(x)
end program test_exp
Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DEXP(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8) X</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>F77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEXP(X)</td>
<td>COMPLEX(4) X</td>
<td>COMPLEX(4)</td>
<td>F77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZEXP(X)</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8) X</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8)</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDEXP(X)</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8) X</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8)</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.68 EXPONENT — Exponent function

Description:

EXPONENT(X) returns the value of the exponent part of X. If X is zero the value returned is zero.

Standard:  F95 and later

Class:     Elemental function

Syntax:

RESULT = EXPONENT(X)

Arguments:

X     The type shall be REAL(*).

Return value:

The return value is of type default INTEGER.

Example:

```
program test_exponent
  real :: x = 1.0
  integer :: i
  i = exponent(x)
  print *, i
  print *, exponent(0.0)
end program test_exponent
```

6.69 FDATE — Get the current time as a string

Description:

FDATE(DATE) returns the current date (using the same format as CTIME) in DATE. It is equivalent to CALL CTIME(DATE, TIME()).

This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.

DATE is an INTENT(OUT) CHARACTER variable.

Standard: GNU extension

Class:    Subroutine, function

Syntax:

CALL FDATE(DATE).

DATE = FDATE(), (not recommended).

Arguments:

DATE     The type shall be of type CHARACTER.
Return value:
The current date as a string.

Example:

```fortran
program test_fdate
  integer(8) :: i, j
  character(len=30) :: date
  call fdate(date)
  print *, 'Program started on ', date
  do i = 1, 100000000 ! Just a delay
    j = i * i - i
  end do
  call fdate(date)
  print *, 'Program ended on ', date
end program test_fdate
```

6.70 FLOAT — Convert integer to default real

Description:
FLOAT(I) converts the integer I to a default real value.

Standard: F77 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = FLOAT(I)

Arguments:
I The type shall be INTEGER(*)

Return value:
The return value is of type default REAL.

Example:
The program test_float

```fortran
program test_float
  integer :: i = 1
  if (float(i) /= 1.) call abort
end program test_float
```

See also: Section 6.52 [DBLE], page 68, Section 6.54 [DFLOAT], page 69, Section 6.175 [REAL], page 135

6.71 FGET — Read a single character in stream mode from stdin

Description:
Read a single character in stream mode from stdin by bypassing normal formatted output. Stream I/O should not be mixed with normal record-oriented (formatted or unformatted) I/O on the same unit; the results are unpredictable. This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.

Note that the FGET intrinsic is provided for backwards compatibility with g77. GNU Fortran provides the Fortran 2003 Stream facility. Programmers should consider the use of new stream IO feature in new code for future portability.

See also Chapter 4 [Fortran 2003 status], page 25.
**Standard:** GNU extension

**Class:** Subroutine, function

**Syntax:** 
```
CALL FGET(C [, STATUS])
```

**Arguments:**

- **C**
  The type shall be **CHARACTER**.

- **STATUS**
  (Optional) status flag of type **INTEGER**. Returns 0 on success, -1 on end-of-file, and a system specific positive error code otherwise.

**Example:**
```
PROGRAM test_fget
  INTEGER, PARAMETER :: strlen = 100
  INTEGER :: status, i = 1
  CHARACTER(len=strlen) :: str = ""

  WRITE (*,*) 'Enter text:'
  DO
    CALL fget(str(i:i), status)
    if (status /= 0 .OR. i > strlen) exit
    i = i + 1
  END DO
  WRITE (*,*) TRIM(str)
END PROGRAM
```

**See also:** 
Section 6.72 [FGETC], page 80, Section 6.76 [FPUT], page 82, Section 6.77 [FPUTC], page 83

---

**6.72 FGETC — Read a single character in stream mode**

**Description:**
Read a single character in stream mode by bypassing normal formatted output. Stream I/O should not be mixed with normal record-oriented (formatted or unformatted) I/O on the same unit; the results are unpredictable.

This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.

Note that the **FGET** intrinsic is provided for backwards compatibility with g77. GNU Fortran provides the Fortran 2003 Stream facility. Programmers should consider the use of new stream IO feature in new code for future portability.

See also Chapter 4 [Fortran 2003 status], page 25.

**Standard:** GNU extension

**Class:** Subroutine, function

**Syntax:** 
```
CALL FGETC(UNIT, C [, STATUS])
```

**Arguments:**

- **UNIT**
  The type shall be **INTEGER**.

- **C**
  The type shall be **CHARACTER**.

- **STATUS**
  (Optional) status flag of type **INTEGER**. Returns 0 on success, -1 on end-of-file and a system specific positive error code otherwise.
Example:

```
PROGRAM test_fgetc
  INTEGER :: fd = 42, status
  CHARACTER :: c

  OPEN(UNIT=fd, FILE="/etc/passwd", ACTION="READ", STATUS = "OLD")
  DO
    CALL fgetc(fd, c, status)
    IF (status /= 0) EXIT
    call fput(c)
  END DO
  CLOSE(UNIT=fd)
END PROGRAM
```

See also: Section 6.71 [FGET], page 79, Section 6.76 [FPUT], page 82, Section 6.77 [FPUTC], page 83

### 6.73 FLOOR — Integer floor function

**Description:**

FLOOR(X) returns the greatest integer less than or equal to X.

**Standard:** F95 and later

**Class:** Elemental function

**Syntax:**

```
RESULT = FLOOR(X [, KIND])
```

**Arguments:**

- **X** The type shall be REAL(*).
- **KIND** (Optional) An INTEGER(*) initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.

**Return value:**

The return value is of type INTEGER(KIND)

**Example:**

```
program test_floor
  real :: x = 63.29
  real :: y = -63.59
  print *, floor(x) ! returns 63
  print *, floor(y) ! returns -64
end program test_floor
```

See also: Section 6.37 [CEILING], page 58, Section 6.160 [NINT], page 127

### 6.74 FLUSH — Flush I/O unit(s)

**Description:**

Flushes Fortran unit(s) currently open for output. Without the optional argument, all units are flushed, otherwise just the unit specified.

**Standard:** GNU extension

**Class:** Subroutine

**Syntax:**

```
CALL FLUSH(UNIT)
```
Arguments:
UNIT (Optional) The type shall be INTEGER.

Note: Beginning with the Fortran 2003 standard, there is a FLUSH statement that should be preferred over the FLUSH intrinsic.

### 6.75 FNUM — File number function

Description:
FNUM(UNIT) returns the POSIX file descriptor number corresponding to the open Fortran I/O unit UNIT.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Function

Syntax: RESULT = FNUM(UNIT)

Arguments:
UNIT The type shall be INTEGER.

Return value:
The return value is of type INTEGER

Example:
```
program test_fnum
  integer :: i
  open (unit=10, status = "scratch")
  i = fnum(10)
  print *, i
  close (10)
end program test_fnum
```

### 6.76 FPUT — Write a single character in stream mode to stdout

Description:
Write a single character in stream mode to stdout by bypassing normal formatted output. Stream I/O should not be mixed with normal record-oriented (formatted or unformatted) I/O on the same unit; the results are unpredictable. This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.

Note that the FGET intrinsic is provided for backwards compatibility with g77. GNU Fortran provides the Fortran 2003 Stream facility. Programmers should consider the use of new stream IO feature in new code for future portability. See also Chapter 4 [Fortran 2003 status], page 25.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Subroutine, function

Syntax: CALL FPUT(C [, STATUS])
Chapter 6: Intrinsic Procedures 83

Arguments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>The type shall be CHARACTER.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATUS</td>
<td>(Optional) status flag of type INTEGER. Returns 0 on success, -1 on end-of-file and a system specific positive error code otherwise.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example:

```fortran
PROGRAM test_fput
    CHARACTER(len=10) :: str = "gfortran"
    INTEGER :: i
    DO i = 1, len_trim(str)
        CALL fput(str(i:i))
    END DO
END PROGRAM
```

See also: Section 6.77 [FPUTC], page 83, Section 6.71 [FGET], page 79, Section 6.72 [FGETC], page 80

6.77 FPUTC — Write a single character in stream mode

Description:
Write a single character in stream mode by bypassing normal formatted output. Stream I/O should not be mixed with normal record-oriented (formatted or unformatted) I/O on the same unit; the results are unpredictable.
This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.
Note that the FGET intrinsic is provided for backwards compatibility with g77. GNU Fortran provides the Fortran 2003 Stream facility. Programmers should consider the use of new stream IO feature in new code for future portability.
See also Chapter 4 [Fortran 2003 status], page 25.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Subroutine, function
Syntax: CALL FPUTC(UNIT, C [, STATUS])
Arguments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNIT</td>
<td>The type shall be INTEGER.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>The type shall be CHARACTER.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATUS</td>
<td>(Optional) status flag of type INTEGER. Returns 0 on success, -1 on end-of-file and a system specific positive error code otherwise.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example:

```fortran
PROGRAM test_fputc
    CHARACTER(len=10) :: str = "gfortran"
    INTEGER :: fd = 42, i
    OPEN(UNIT = fd, FILE = "out", ACTION = "WRITE", STATUS="NEW")
    DO i = 1, len_trim(str)
        CALL fputc(fd, str(i:i))
    END DO
END PROGRAM
```
CLOSE(fd)
END PROGRAM

See also: Section 6.76 [FPUT], page 82, Section 6.71 [FGET], page 79, Section 6.72 [FGETC], page 80

6.78 FRACTION — Fractional part of the model representation

Description:
FRACTION(X) returns the fractional part of the model representation of X.

Standard: F95 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: Y = FRACTION(X)

Arguments:
X The type of the argument shall be a REAL.

Return value:
The return value is of the same type and kind as the argument. The fractional part of the model representation of X is returned; it is X * RADIX(X)**(-EXPONENT(X)).

Example:

```fortran
program test_fraction
   real :: x
   x = 178.1387e-4
   print *, fraction(x), x * radix(x)**(-exponent(x))
end program test_fraction
```

6.79 FREE — Frees memory

Description:
Frees memory previously allocated by MALLOC(). The FREE intrinsic is an extension intended to be used with Cray pointers, and is provided in GNU Fortran to allow user to compile legacy code. For new code using Fortran 95 pointers, the memory de-allocation intrinsic is DEALLOCATE.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Subroutine

Syntax: CALL FREE(PTR)

Arguments:
PTR The type shall be INTEGER. It represents the location of the memory that should be de-allocated.

Return value:
None

Example: See MALLOC for an example.

See also: Section 6.141 [MALLOC], page 116
6.80 FSEEK — Low level file positioning subroutine

Description:
Moves UNIT to the specified OFFSET. If WHENCE is set to 0, the OFFSET is taken as an absolute value SEEK_SET, if set to 1, OFFSET is taken to be relative to the current position SEEK_CUR, and if set to 2 relative to the end of the file SEEK_END. On error, STATUS is set to a nonzero value. If STATUS the seek fails silently.

This intrinsic routine is not fully backwards compatible with g77. In g77, the FSEEK takes a statement label instead of a STATUS variable. If FSEEK is used in old code, change

```
CALL FSEEK(UNIT, OFFSET, WHENCE, *label)
```

to

```
INTEGER :: status
CALL FSEEK(UNIT, OFFSET, WHENCE, status)
IF (status /= 0) GOTO label
```

Please note that GNU Fortran provides the Fortran 2003 Stream facility. Programmers should consider the use of new stream IO feature in new code for future portability. See also Chapter 4 [Fortran 2003 status], page 25.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Subroutine

Syntax: CALL FSEEK(UNIT, OFFSET, WHENCE[, STATUS])

Arguments:
- UNIT Shall be a scalar of type INTEGER.
- OFFSET Shall be a scalar of type INTEGER.
- WHENCE Shall be a scalar of type INTEGER. Its value shall be either 0, 1 or 2.
- STATUS (Optional) shall be a scalar of type INTEGER(4).

Example:

```fortran
PROGRAM test_fseek
    INTEGER, PARAMETER :: SEEK_SET = 0, SEEK_CUR = 1, SEEK_END = 2
    INTEGER :: fd, offset, ierr
    ierr = 0
    offset = 5
    fd = 10

    OPEN(UNIT=fd, FILE="fseek.test")
    CALL FSEEK(fd, offset, SEEK_SET, ierr) ! move to OFFSET
    print *, FTELL(fd), ierr

    CALL FSEEK(fd, 0, SEEK_END, ierr) ! move to end
    print *, FTELL(fd), ierr

    CALL FSEEK(fd, 0, SEEK_SET, ierr) ! move to beginning
    print *, FTELL(fd), ierr

    CLOSE(UNIT=fd)
END PROGRAM
```
See also: Section 6.82 [FTELL], page 86

6.81 FSTAT — Get file status

Description:
FSTAT is identical to Section 6.201 [STAT], page 149, except that information about an already opened file is obtained.
The elements in BUFF are the same as described by Section 6.201 [STAT], page 149.
This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Subroutine, function
Syntax: CALL FSTAT(UNIT, BUFF [, STATUS])

Arguments:
UNIT An open I/O unit number of type INTEGER.
BUFF The type shall be INTEGER(4), DIMENSION(13).
STATUS (Optional) status flag of type INTEGER(4). Returns 0 on success and a system specific error code otherwise.

Example: See Section 6.201 [STAT], page 149 for an example.
See also: To stat a link: Section 6.139 [LSTAT], page 115, to stat a file: Section 6.201 [STAT], page 149

6.82 FTELL — Current stream position

Description:
Retrieves the current position within an open file.
This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Subroutine, function
Syntax:

CALL FTELL(UNIT, OFFSET)
OFFSET = FTELL(UNIT)

Arguments:
OFFSET Shall of type INTEGER.
UNIT Shall of type INTEGER.

Return value:
In either syntax, OFFSET is set to the current offset of unit number UNIT, or to −1 if the unit is not currently open.

Example:
PROGRAM test_ftell
    INTEGER :: i
    OPEN(10, FILE="temp.dat")
    CALL ftell(10,i)
    WRITE(*,*) i
END PROGRAM

See also: Section 6.80 [FSEEK], page 85

6.83 GAMMA — Gamma function

Description:
\[ \Gamma(X) \] computes Gamma (Γ) of \( X \). For positive, integer values of \( X \) the Gamma function simplifies to the factorial function \( \Gamma(x) = (x - 1)! \).

\[ \Gamma(x) = \int_0^\infty t^{x-1}e^{-t} \, dt \]

Standard: GNU Extension
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: \( X = \text{GAMMA}(X) \)
Arguments:
\( X \) Shall be of type REAL and neither zero nor a negative integer.
Return value:
The return value is of type REAL of the same kind as \( X \).
Example:
program test_gamma
    real :: x = 1.0
    x = gamma(x) ! returns 1.0
end program test_gamma

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GAMMA(X)</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>GNU Extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DGamma(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>GNU Extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also: Logarithm of the Gamma function: Section 6.126 [LGAMMA], page 108

6.84 GERROR — Get last system error message

Description:
Returns the system error message corresponding to the last system error. This resembles the functionality of \texttt{strerror(3)} in C.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Subroutine
Syntax: CALL GERROR(RESULT)
Arguments:
\( RESULT \) Shall of type CHARACTER(*).
Example:

```fortran
PROGRAM test_gerror
    CHARACTER(len=100) :: msg
    CALL gerror(msg)
    WRITE(*,*) msg
END PROGRAM
```

See also: Section 6.107 [IERRNO], page 99, Section 6.165 [PERROR], page 130

6.85 GETARG — Get command line arguments

Description:
Retrieve the Nth argument that was passed on the command line when the containing program was invoked.

This intrinsic routine is provided for backwards compatibility with GNU Fortran 77. In new code, programmers should consider the use of the Section 6.87 [GET_COMMAND_ARGUMENT], page 89 intrinsic defined by the Fortran 2003 standard.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Subroutine

Syntax: `CALL GETARG(POS, VALUE)`

Arguments:
- `POS` Shall be of type `INTEGER` and not wider than the default integer kind; `POS ≥ 0`
- `VALUE` Shall be of type `CHARACTER(*)`

Return value:
After `GETARG` returns, the `VALUE` argument holds the `POS`th command line argument. If `VALUE` can not hold the argument, it is truncated to fit the length of `VALUE`. If there are less than `POS` arguments specified at the command line, `VALUE` will be filled with blanks. If `POS = 0`, `VALUE` is set to the name of the program (on systems that support this feature).

Example:

```fortran
PROGRAM test_getarg
    INTEGER :: i
    CHARACTER(len=32) :: arg
    DO i = 1, iargc()
        CALL getarg(i, arg)
        WRITE (*,*) arg
    END DO
END PROGRAM
```

See also: GNU Fortran 77 compatibility function: Section 6.100 [IARGC], page 96

F2003 functions and subroutines: Section 6.86 [GET_COMMAND], page 89, Section 6.87 [GET_COMMAND_ARGUMENT], page 89, Section 6.42 [COMMAND_ARGUMENT_COUNT], page 62
6.86 GET_COMMAND — Get the entire command line

Description:
Retrieve the entire command line that was used to invoke the program.

Standard: F2003
Class: Subroutine
Syntax: CALL GET_COMMAND(CMD)
Arguments:
CMD Shall be of type CHARACTER(*).

Return value:
Stores the entire command line that was used to invoke the program in ARG. If ARG is not large enough, the command will be truncated.

Example:
PROGRAM test_get_command
    CHARACTER(len=255) :: cmd
    CALL get_command(cmd)
    WRITE (*,*) TRIM(cmd)
END PROGRAM

See also: Section 6.87 [GET_COMMAND_ARGUMENT], page 89, Section 6.42 [COMMAND_ARGUMENT_COUNT], page 62

6.87 GET_COMMAND_ARGUMENT — Get command line arguments

Description:
Retrieve the Nth argument that was passed on the command line when the containing program was invoked.

Standard: F2003
Class: Subroutine
Syntax: CALL GET_COMMAND_ARGUMENT(N, ARG)
Arguments:
N Shall be of type INTEGER(4), N ≥ 0
ARG Shall be of type CHARACTER(*).

Return value:
After GET_COMMAND_ARGUMENT returns, the ARG argument holds the Nth command line argument. If ARG can not hold the argument, it is truncated to fit the length of ARG. If there are less than N arguments specified at the command line, ARG will be filled with blanks. If N = 0, ARG is set to the name of the program (on systems that support this feature).

Example:
PROGRAM test_get_command_argument
    INTEGER :: i
    CHARACTER(len=32) :: arg
i = 0
DO
    CALL get_command_argument(i, arg)
    IF (LEN_TRIM(arg) == 0) EXIT
    WRITE (*,*) TRIM(arg)
    i = i+1
END DO
END PROGRAM

See also: Section 6.86 [GET_COMMAND], page 89, Section 6.42 [COMMAND_ARGUMENT_COUNT], page 62

6.88 GETCWD — Get current working directory

Description:
Get current working directory.
This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Subroutine, function
Syntax: CALL GETCWD(CWD [, STATUS])
Arguments:
CWD The type shall be CHARACTER(*).
STATUS (Optional) status flag. Returns 0 on success, a system specific and nonzero error code otherwise.

Example:
PROGRAM test_getcwd
    CHARACTER(len=255) :: cwd
    CALL getcwd(cwd)
    WRITE(*,*) TRIM(cwd)
END PROGRAM

See also: Section 6.39 [CHDIR], page 59

6.89 GETENV — Get an environmental variable

Description:
Get the VALUE of the environmental variable ENVVAR.
This intrinsic routine is provided for backwards compatibility with GNU Fortran 77. In new code, programmers should consider the use of the Section 6.90 [GET_ENVIRONMENT_VARIABLE] intrinsic defined by the Fortran 2003 standard.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Subroutine
Syntax: CALL GETENV(ENVVAR, VALUE)
Arguments:

- **ENVVAR**: Shall be of type `CHARACTER(*)`.
- **VALUE**: Shall be of type `CHARACTER(*)`.

Return value:

Stores the value of **ENVVAR** in **VALUE**. If **VALUE** is not large enough to hold the data, it is truncated. If **ENVVAR** is not set, **VALUE** will be filled with blanks.

Example:

```fortran
PROGRAM test_getenv
  CHARACTER(len=255) :: homedir
  CALL getenv("HOME", homedir)
  WRITE (*,*) TRIM(homedir)
END PROGRAM
```

See also: Section 6.90 [GET_ENVIRONMENT_VARIABLE], page 91

### 6.90 GET_ENVIRONMENT_VARIABLE — Get an environmental variable

Description: Get the **VALUE** of the environmental variable **ENVVAR**.

Standard: F2003

Class: Subroutine

Syntax: ```fortran
CALL GET_ENVIRONMENT_VARIABLE(ENVVAR, VALUE)
```

Arguments:

- **ENVVAR**: Shall be of type `CHARACTER(*)`.
- **VALUE**: Shall be of type `CHARACTER(*)`.

Return value:

Stores the value of **ENVVAR** in **VALUE**. If **VALUE** is not large enough to hold the data, it is truncated. If **ENVVAR** is not set, **VALUE** will be filled with blanks.

Example:

```fortran
PROGRAM test_getenv
  CHARACTER(len=255) :: homedir
  CALL get_environment_variable("HOME", homedir)
  WRITE (*,*) TRIM(homedir)
END PROGRAM
```

### 6.91 GETGID — Group ID function

Description: Returns the numerical group ID of the current process.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Function

Syntax: ```fortran
RESULT = GETGID()
```
Return value:
The return value of GETGID is an INTEGER of the default kind.

Example: See GETPID for an example.

See also: Section 6.93 [GETPID], page 92, Section 6.94 [GETUID], page 93

6.92 GETLOG — Get login name

Description:
Gets the username under which the program is running.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Subroutine
Syntax: CALL GETLOG(LOGIN)
Arguments:
LOGIN Shall be of type CHARACTER(*).

Return value:
Stores the current user name in LOGIN. (On systems where POSIX functions geteuid and getpwuid are not available, and the getlogin function is not implemented either, this will return a blank string.)

Example:

PROGRAM TEST_GETLOG
   CHARACTER(32) :: login
   CALL GETLOG(login)
   WRITE(*,*) login
END PROGRAM

See also: Section 6.94 [GETUID], page 93

6.93 GETPID — Process ID function

Description:
Returns the numerical process identifier of the current process.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Function
Syntax: RESULT = GETPID()

Return value:
The return value of GETPID is an INTEGER of the default kind.

Example:

program info
   print *, "The current process ID is ", getpid()
   print *, "Your numerical user ID is ", getuid()
   print *, "Your numerical group ID is ", getgid()
end program info

See also: Section 6.91 [GETGID], page 91, Section 6.94 [GETUID], page 93
6.94 GETUID — User ID function

Description:
Returns the numerical user ID of the current process.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Function
Syntax: \( \text{RESULT} = \text{GETUID}() \)

Return value:
The return value of \text{GETUID} is an \text{INTEGER} of the default kind.

Example: See \text{GETPID} for an example.

See also: Section 6.93 [GETPID], page 92, Section 6.92 [GETLOG], page 92

6.95 GMTIME — Convert time to GMT info

Description:
Given a system time value \text{STIME} (as provided by the \text{TIME8()} intrinsic), fills \text{TARRAY} with values extracted from it appropriate to the UTC time zone (Universal Coordinated Time, also known in some countries as GMT, Greenwich Mean Time), using \text{gmtime(3)}.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Subroutine
Syntax: \text{CALL GMTIME(STIME, TARRAY)}

Arguments:
- \text{STIME} An \text{INTEGER(*)} scalar expression corresponding to a system time, with \text{INTENT(IN)}.
- \text{TARRAY} A default \text{INTEGER} array with 9 elements, with \text{INTENT(OUT)}.

Return value:
The elements of \text{TARRAY} are assigned as follows:
1. Seconds after the minute, range 0–59 or 0–61 to allow for leap seconds
2. Minutes after the hour, range 0–59
3. Hours past midnight, range 0–23
4. Day of month, range 0–31
5. Number of months since January, range 0–12
6. Years since 1900
7. Number of days since Sunday, range 0–6
8. Days since January 1
9. Daylight savings indicator: positive if daylight savings is in effect, zero if not, and negative if the information is not available.

See also: Section 6.50 [CTIME], page 66, Section 6.140 [LTIME], page 116, Section 6.208 [TIME], page 154, Section 6.209 [TIME8], page 155
6.96 HOSTNM — Get system host name

**Description:**
Retrieves the host name of the system on which the program is running.
This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.

**Standard:** GNU extension

**Class:** Subroutine, function

**Syntax:**
- CALL HOSTNM(NAME[, STATUS])
- STATUS = HOSTNM(NAME)

**Arguments:**
- **NAME** Shall of type CHARACTER(*).
- **STATUS** (Optional) status flag of type INTEGER. Returns 0 on success, or a system specific error code otherwise.

**Return value:**
In either syntax, NAME is set to the current hostname if it can be obtained, or to a blank string otherwise.

6.97 HUGE — Largest number of a kind

**Description:**
HUGE(X) returns the largest number that is not an infinity in the model of the type of X.

**Standard:** F95 and later

**Class:** Inquiry function

**Syntax:**
RESULT = HUGE(X)

**Arguments:**
- **X** Shall be of type REAL or INTEGER.

**Return value:**
The return value is of the same type and kind as X

**Example:**
```
program test_huge_tiny
  print *, huge(0), huge(0.0), huge(0.0d0)
  print *, tiny(0.0), tiny(0.0d0)
end program test_huge_tiny
```

6.98 IACHAR — Code in ASCII collating sequence

**Description:**
IACHAR(C) returns the code for the ASCII character in the first character position of C.

**Standard:** F95 and later
Class: Elemental function

Syntax:  \( \text{RESULT} = \text{IACHAR}(C [, \text{KIND}]) \)

Arguments:
- \( C \)  Shall be a scalar CHARACTER, with INTENT(IN)
- \( \text{KIND} \) (Optional) An INTEGER initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.

Return value:
The return value is of type INTEGER and of kind \( \text{KIND} \). If \( \text{KIND} \) is absent, the return value is of default integer kind.

Example:
```
program test_iachar
    integer i
    i = iachar(' ')
end program test_iachar
```

Note:  See Section 6.104 [ICHAR], page 97 for a discussion of converting between numerical values and formatted string representations.

See also: Section 6.5 [ACHAR], page 39, Section 6.38 [CHAR], page 59, Section 6.104 [ICHAR], page 97

6.99 IAND — Bitwise logical and

Description:
Bitwise logical AND.

Standard: F95 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax:  \( \text{RESULT} = \text{IAND}(I, J) \)

Arguments:
- \( I \)  The type shall be INTEGER(*).
- \( J \)  The type shall be INTEGER(*), of the same kind as \( I \). (As a GNU extension, different kinds are also permitted.)

Return value:
The return type is INTEGER(*), of the same kind as the arguments. (If the argument kinds differ, it is of the same kind as the larger argument.)

Example:
```
PROGRAM test_iand
    INTEGER :: a, b
    DATA a / Z'F' /, b / Z'3' /
    WRITE (*,*) IAND(a, b)
END PROGRAM
```

See also: Section 6.112 [IOR], page 102, Section 6.106 [IEOR], page 99, Section 6.102 [IBITS], page 97, Section 6.103 [IBSET], page 97, Section 6.101 [IBCLR], page 96, Section 6.161 [NOT], page 128
6.100 IARGC — Get the number of command line arguments

Description:
IARGC() returns the number of arguments passed on the command line when
the containing program was invoked.

This intrinsic routine is provided for backwards compatibility with GNU Fortran
77. In new code, programmers should consider the use of the Section 6.42
[COMMAND_ARGUMENT_COUNT], page 62 intrinsic defined by the Fortran
2003 standard.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Function
Syntax: RESULT = IARGC()
Arguments:
None.
Return value:
The number of command line arguments, type INTEGER(4).

Example: See Section 6.85 [GETARG], page 88
See also: GNU Fortran 77 compatibility subroutine: Section 6.85 [GETARG], page 88
F2003 functions and subroutines: Section 6.86 [GET_COMMAND], page 89,
Section 6.87 [GET_COMMAND_ARGUMENT], page 89, Section 6.42 [COM-
MAND_ARGUMENT_COUNT], page 62

6.101 IBCLR — Clear bit

Description:
IBCLR returns the value of I with the bit at position POS set to zero.

Standard: F95 and later
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: RESULT = IBCLR(I, POS)
Arguments:
I The type shall be INTEGER(*).
POS The type shall be INTEGER(*).

Return value:
The return value is of type INTEGER(*) and of the same kind as I.

See also: Section 6.102 [IBITS], page 97, Section 6.103 [IBSET], page 97, Section 6.99
[IAND], page 95, Section 6.112 [IOR], page 102, Section 6.106 [IEOR], page 99,
Section 6.157 [MVBITS], page 126
6.102 IBITS — Bit extraction

Description:
IBITS extracts a field of length LEN from I, starting from bit position POS and extending left for LEN bits. The result is right-justified and the remaining bits are zeroed. The value of POS+LEN must be less than or equal to the value BIT_SIZE(I).

Standard: F95 and later
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: RESULT = IBITS(I, POS, LEN)
Arguments:
\begin{itemize}
  \item I The type shall be INTEGER(*)
  \item POS The type shall be INTEGER(*)
  \item LEN The type shall be INTEGER(*)
\end{itemize}

Return value:
The return value is of type INTEGER(*) and of the same kind as I.

See also: Section 6.30 [BIT_SIZE], page 54, Section 6.101 [IBCLR], page 96, Section 6.103 [IBSET], page 97, Section 6.99 [IAND], page 95, Section 6.112 [IOR], page 102, Section 6.106 [IEOR], page 99

6.103 IBSET — Set bit

Description:
IBSET returns the value of I with the bit at position POS set to one.

Standard: F95 and later
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: RESULT = IBSET(I, POS)
Arguments:
\begin{itemize}
  \item I The type shall be INTEGER(*)
  \item POS The type shall be INTEGER(*)
\end{itemize}

Return value:
The return value is of type INTEGER(*) and of the same kind as I.

See also: Section 6.101 [IBCLR], page 96, Section 6.102 [IBITS], page 97, Section 6.99 [IAND], page 95, Section 6.112 [IOR], page 102, Section 6.106 [IEOR], page 99, Section 6.157 [MVBITS], page 126

6.104 ICHAR — Character-to-integer conversion function

Description:
ICHAR(C) returns the code for the character in the first character position of C in the system’s native character set. The correspondence between characters and their codes is not necessarily the same across different GNU Fortran implementations.
Standard: F95 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = ICHAR(C [, KIND])

Arguments:

C

Shall be a scalar CHARACTER, with INTENT(IN)

KIND

(Optional) An INTEGER initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.

Return value:
The return value is of type INTEGER and of kind KIND. If KIND is absent, the return value is of default integer kind.

Example:

```fortran
program test_ichar
  integer i
  i = ichar(' ')
end program test_ichar
```

Note: No intrinsic exists to convert between a numeric value and a formatted character string representation – for instance, given the CHARACTER value ’154’, obtaining an INTEGER or REAL value with the value 154, or vice versa. Instead, this functionality is provided by internal-file I/O, as in the following example:

```fortran
program read_val
  integer value
  character(len=10) string, string2
  string = '154'

  ! Convert a string to a numeric value
  read (string,'(I10)') value
  print *, value

  ! Convert a value to a formatted string
  write (string2,'(I10)') value
  print *, string2
end program read_val
```

See also: Section 6.5 [ACHAR], page 39, Section 6.38 [CHAR], page 59, Section 6.98 [IACHAR], page 94

6.105 IDATE — Get current local time subroutine
(day/month/year)

Description:

IDATE(TARRAY) Fills TARRAY with the numerical values at the current local time. The day (in the range 1-31), month (in the range 1-12), and year appear in elements 1, 2, and 3 of TARRAY, respectively. The year has four significant digits.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Subroutine

Syntax: CALL IDATE(TARRAY)
Arguments:

TARRAY The type shall be INTEGER, DIMENSION(3) and the kind shall be the default integer kind.

Return value:

Does not return.

Example:

```fortran
program test_idate
  integer, dimension(3) :: tarray
  call idate(tarray)
  print *, tarray(1)
  print *, tarray(2)
  print *, tarray(3)
end program test_idate
```

6.106 IEOR — Bitwise logical exclusive or

Description:

IEOR returns the bitwise boolean exclusive-OR of \( I \) and \( J \).

Standard: F95 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: \( \text{RESULT} = \text{IEOR}(I, J) \)

Arguments:

\( I \) The type shall be INTEGER(*).

\( J \) The type shall be INTEGER(*), of the same kind as \( I \). (As a GNU extension, different kinds are also permitted.)

Return value:

The return type is INTEGER(*), of the same kind as the arguments. (If the argument kinds differ, it is of the same kind as the larger argument.)

See also: Section 6.112 \[I\text{OR}\], page 102, Section 6.99 \[I\text{AND}\], page 95, Section 6.102 \[I\text{BITS}\], page 97, Section 6.103 \[I\text{SET}\], page 97, Section 6.101 \[I\text{CLR}\], page 96, Section 6.161 \[NOT\], page 128

6.107 IERRNO — Get the last system error number

Description:

Returns the last system error number, as given by the C \texttt{errno()} function.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Function

Syntax: \( \text{RESULT} = \text{IERRNO}() \)

Arguments:

None.

Return value:

The return value is of type INTEGER and of the default integer kind.

See also: Section 6.165 \[P\text{ERROR}\], page 130
6.108 INDEX — Position of a substring within a string

Description:
Returns the position of the start of the first occurrence of string SUBSTRING as a substring in STRING, counting from one. If SUBSTRING is not present in STRING, zero is returned. If the BACK argument is present and true, the return value is the start of the last occurrence rather than the first.

Standard: F77 and later
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: RESULT = INDEX(STRING, SUBSTRING [, BACK [, KIND]])
Arguments:
STRING Shall be a scalar CHARACTER(*), with INTENT(IN)
SUBSTRING Shall be a scalar CHARACTER(*), with INTENT(IN)
BACK (Optional) Shall be a scalar LOGICAL(*), with INTENT(IN)
KIND (Optional) An INTEGER initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.

Return value:
The return value is of type INTEGER and of kind KIND. If KIND is absent, the return value is of default integer kind.

See also: Section 6.182 [SCAN], page 139, Section 6.219 [VERIFY], page 159

6.109 INT — Convert to integer type

Description:
Convert to integer type

Standard: F77 and later
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: RESULT = INT(A [, KIND])
Arguments:
A Shall be of type INTEGER(*), REAL(*), or COMPLEX(*).
KIND (Optional) An INTEGER(*) initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.

Return value:
These functions return a INTEGER(*) variable or array under the following rules:

(A) If A is of type INTEGER(*), INT(A) = A

(B) If A is of type REAL(*) and |A| < 1, INT(A) equals 0. If |A| ≥ 1, then INT(A) equals the largest integer that does not exceed the range of A and whose sign is the same as the sign of A.

(C) If A is of type COMPLEX(*), rule B is applied to the real part of A.

Example:
program test_int
  integer :: i = 42
  complex :: z = (-3.7, 1.0)
  print *, int(i)
  print *, int(z), int(z,8)
end program

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IFIX(A)</td>
<td>REAL(4) A</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>F77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDINT(A)</td>
<td>REAL(8) A</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>F77 and later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.110 INT2 — Convert to 16-bit integer type

Description:
Convert to a KIND=2 integer type. This is equivalent to the standard INT intrinsic with an optional argument of KIND=2, and is only included for backwards compatibility.

The SHORT intrinsic is equivalent to INT2.

Standard: GNU extension.
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: RESULT = INT2(A)
Arguments:
A  Shall be of type INTEGER(*), REAL(*), or COMPLEX(*).

Return value:
The return value is a INTEGER(2) variable.

See also: Section 6.109 [INT], page 100, Section 6.111 [INT8], page 101, Section 6.137 [LONG], page 114

6.111 INT8 — Convert to 64-bit integer type

Description:
Convert to a KIND=8 integer type. This is equivalent to the standard INT intrinsic with an optional argument of KIND=8, and is only included for backwards compatibility.

Standard: GNU extension.
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: RESULT = INT8(A)
Arguments:
A  Shall be of type INTEGER(*), REAL(*), or COMPLEX(*).

Return value:
The return value is a INTEGER(8) variable.

See also: Section 6.109 [INT], page 100, Section 6.110 [INT2], page 101, Section 6.137 [LONG], page 114
6.112 IOR — Bitwise logical or

*Description:*  
IOR returns the bitwise boolean inclusive-OR of I and J.

*Standard:*  
F95 and later

*Class:*  
Elemental function

*Syntax:*  
RESULT = IOR(I, J)

*Arguments:*  

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>The type shall be INTEGER(*).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>The type shall be INTEGER(*), of the same kind as I. (As a GNU extension, different kinds are also permitted.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Return value:*  
The return type is INTEGER(*), of the same kind as the arguments. (If the argument kinds differ, it is of the same kind as the larger argument.)

*See also:*  
Section 6.106 [IEOR], page 99, Section 6.99 [IAND], page 95, Section 6.102 [IBITS], page 97, Section 6.103 [IBSET], page 97, Section 6.101 [IBCLR], page 96, Section 6.161 [NOT], page 128

6.113 IRAND — Integer pseudo-random number

*Description:*  
IRAND(FLAG) returns a pseudo-random number from a uniform distribution between 0 and a system-dependent limit (which is in most cases 2147483647). If FLAG is 0, the next number in the current sequence is returned; if FLAG is 1, the generator is restarted by CALL SRAND(0); if FLAG has any other value, it is used as a new seed with SRAND.

This intrinsic routine is provided for backwards compatibility with GNU Fortran 77. It implements a simple modulo generator as provided by g77. For new code, one should consider the use of Section 6.172 [RANDOM_NUMBER], page 133 as it implements a superior algorithm.

*Standard:*  
GNU extension

*Class:*  
Function

*Syntax:*  
RESULT = IRAND(FLAG)

*Arguments:*  

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FLAG</td>
<td>Shall be a scalar INTEGER of kind 4.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Return value:*  
The return value is of INTEGER(kind=4) type.

*Example:*  

```fortran
program test_irand
   integer,parameter :: seed = 86456
   call srand(seed)
   print *, irand(), irand(), irand(), irand()
   print *, irand(seed), irand(), irand(), irand()
end program test_irand
```
6.114 IS_IOSTAT_END — Test for end-of-file value

Description:

IS_IOSTAT_END tests whether an variable has the value of the I/O status "end of file". The function is equivalent to comparing the variable with the IOSTAT_END parameter of the intrinsic module ISO_FORTRAN_ENV.


Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = IS_IOSTAT_END(I)

Arguments:

I Shall be of the type INTEGER.

Return value:

Returns a LOGICAL of the default kind, which .TRUE. if I has the value which indicates an end of file condition for IOSTAT= specifiers, and is .FALSE. otherwise.

Example:

```fortran
PROGRAM iostat
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER :: stat, i
  OPEN(88, FILE='test.dat')
  READ(88, *, IOSTAT=stat) i
  IF(IS_IOSTAT_END(stat)) STOP 'END OF FILE'
END PROGRAM
```

6.115 IS_IOSTAT_EOR — Test for end-of-record value

Description:

IS_IOSTAT_EOR tests whether an variable has the value of the I/O status "end of record". The function is equivalent to comparing the variable with the IOSTAT_EOR parameter of the intrinsic module ISO_FORTRAN_ENV.


Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = IS_IOSTAT_EOR(I)

Arguments:

I Shall be of the type INTEGER.

Return value:

Returns a LOGICAL of the default kind, which .TRUE. if I has the value which indicates an end of file condition for IOSTAT= specifiers, and is .FALSE. otherwise.

Example:

```fortran
PROGRAM iostat
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER :: stat, i(50)
  OPEN(88, FILE='test.dat', FORM='UNFORMATTED')
```
6.116 ISATTY — Whether a unit is a terminal device.

Description:
Determine whether a unit is connected to a terminal device.

Standard: GNU extension.

Class: Function

Syntax: RESULT = ISATTY(UNIT)

Arguments:
UNIT Shall be a scalar INTEGER(*).

Return value:
Returns .TRUE. if the UNIT is connected to a terminal device, .FALSE. otherwise.

Example:

```fortran
PROGRAM test_isatty
  INTEGER(kind=1) :: unit
  DO unit = 1, 10
    write(*,*) isatty(unit=unit)
  END DO
END PROGRAM
```

See also: Section 6.214 [TTYNAM], page 157

6.117 ISHFT — Shift bits

Description:
ISHFT returns a value corresponding to I with all of the bits shifted SHIFT places. A value of SHIFT greater than zero corresponds to a left shift, a value of zero corresponds to no shift, and a value less than zero corresponds to a right shift. If the absolute value of SHIFT is greater than BIT_SIZE(I), the value is undefined. Bits shifted out from the left end or right end are lost; zeros are shifted in from the opposite end.

Standard: F95 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = ISHFT(I, SHIFT)

Arguments:
I The type shall be INTEGER(*).
SHIFT The type shall be INTEGER(*).

Return value:
The return value is of type INTEGER(*) and of the same kind as I.

See also: Section 6.118 [ISHFTC], page 105
6.118 **ISHFTC — Shift bits circularly**

*Description:*
ISHFTC returns a value corresponding to $I$ with the rightmost $SIZE$ bits shifted circularly $SHIFT$ places; that is, bits shifted out one end are shifted into the opposite end. A value of $SHIFT$ greater than zero corresponds to a left shift, a value of zero corresponds to no shift, and a value less than zero corresponds to a right shift. The absolute value of $SHIFT$ must be less than $SIZE$. If the $SIZE$ argument is omitted, it is taken to be equivalent to BIT_SIZE($I$).

*Standard:* F95 and later
*Class:* Elemental function
*Syntax:* \[RESULT = ISHFTC(I, SHIFT [, SIZE])\]

*Arguments:*
- $I$ The type shall be \texttt{INTEGER(*)}.
- $SHIFT$ The type shall be \texttt{INTEGER(*)}.
- $SIZE$ (Optional) The type shall be \texttt{INTEGER(*)}; the value must be greater than zero and less than or equal to BIT_SIZE($I$).

*Return value:*
The return value is of type \texttt{INTEGER(*)} and of the same kind as $I$.

*See also:* Section 6.117 [ISHFT], page 104

6.119 **ISNAN — Test for a NaN**

*Description:*
ISNAN tests whether a floating-point value is an IEEE Not-a-Number (NaN).

*Standard:* GNU extension
*Class:* Elemental function
*Syntax:* \(\text{ISNAN}(X)\)

*Arguments:*
- $X$ Variable of the type \texttt{REAL}.

*Return value:*
Returns a default-kind \texttt{LOGICAL}. The returned value is \texttt{TRUE} if $X$ is a NaN and \texttt{FALSE} otherwise.

*Example:*

```fortran
program test_nan
  implicit none
  real :: x
  x = -1.0
  x = sqrt(x)
  if (isnan(x)) stop "x is a NaN"
end program test_nan
```
6.120 ITIME — Get current local time subroutine
(hour/minutes/seconds)

Description:
IDATE(TARRAY) Fills TARRAY with the numerical values at the current local
time. The hour (in the range 1-24), minute (in the range 1-60), and seconds (in
the range 1-60) appear in elements 1, 2, and 3 of TARRAY, respectively.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Subroutine
Syntax: CALL ITIME(TARRAY)

Arguments:
TARRAY The type shall be INTEGER, DIMENSION(3) and the kind shall
be the default integer kind.

Return value:
Does not return.

Example:
program test_itime
  integer, dimension(3) :: tarray
  call itime(tarray)
  print *, tarray(1)
  print *, tarray(2)
  print *, tarray(3)
end program test_itime

6.121 KILL — Send a signal to a process

Description:
Sends the signal specified by SIGNAL to the process PID. See kill(2).
This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only
one form can be used in any given program unit.

Class: Subroutine, function
Syntax: CALL KILL(PID, SIGNAL [, STATUS])

Arguments:
PID Shall be a scalar INTEGER, with INTENT(IN)
SIGNAL Shall be a scalar INTEGER, with INTENT(IN)
STATUS (Optional) status flag of type INTEGER(4) or INTEGER(8).
Returns 0 on success, or a system-specific error code otherwise.

See also: Section 6.2 [ABORT], page 37, Section 6.66 [EXIT], page 77

6.122 KIND — Kind of an entity

Description:
KIND(X) returns the kind value of the entity X.

Standard: F95 and later
Class: Inquiry function

Syntax: \( K = \text{KIND}(X) \)

Arguments:

- \( X \) \( \) Shall be of type \text{LOGICAL}, \text{INTEGER}, \text{REAL}, \text{COMPLEX} or \text{CHARACTER}.

Return value:

The return value is a scalar of type \text{INTEGER} and of the default integer kind.

Example:

```fortran
program test_kind
  integer, parameter :: kc = kind(’ ’)
  integer, parameter :: kl = kind(.true.)
  print *, “The default character kind is ”, kc
  print *, “The default logical kind is ”, kl
end program test_kind
```

6.123 \texttt{LBOUND} — Lower dimension bounds of an array

Description:

Returns the lower bounds of an array, or a single lower bound along the \text{DIM} dimension.

Standard: F95 and later

Class: Inquiry function

Syntax: \( \text{RESULT} = \text{LBOUND}(\text{ARRAY} [, \text{DIM} [, \text{KIND}]])) \)

Arguments:

- \( \text{ARRAY} \) \( \) Shall be an array, of any type.
- \( \text{DIM} \) \( \) (Optional) Shall be a scalar \text{INTEGER}(*)..
- \( \text{KIND} \) \( \) (Optional) An \text{INTEGER} initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.

Return value:

The return value is of type \text{INTEGER} and of kind \text{KIND}. If \text{KIND} is absent, the return value is of default integer kind. If \text{DIM} is absent, the result is an array of the lower bounds of \text{ARRAY}. If \text{DIM} is present, the result is a scalar corresponding to the lower bound of the array along that dimension. If \text{ARRAY} is an expression rather than a whole array or array structure component, or if it has a zero extent along the relevant dimension, the lower bound is taken to be 1.

See also: Section 6.215 [\texttt{UBOUND}], page 158

6.124 \texttt{LEN} — Length of a character entity

Description:

Returns the length of a character string. If \text{STRING} is an array, the length of an element of \text{STRING} is returned. Note that \text{STRING} need not be defined when
this intrinsic is invoked, since only the length, not the content, of \textit{STRING} is needed.

\textbf{Standard:} F77 and later  \\
\textbf{Class:} Inquiry function  \\
\textbf{Syntax:} \texttt{L = LEN(STRING [, KIND])}

\textbf{Arguments:}  \\
\texttt{STRING} \hspace{1cm} \text{Shall be a scalar or array of type \texttt{CHARACTER(*), with INTENT(IN)}}  \\
\texttt{KIND} \hspace{1cm} \text{(Optional) An \texttt{INTEGER} initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.}

\textbf{Return value:}  \\
The return value is of type \texttt{INTEGER} and of kind \textit{KIND}. If \textit{KIND} is absent, the return value is of default integer kind.

\textbf{See also:} Section 6.125 [LEN_TRIM], page 108, Section 6.8 [ADJUSTL], page 41, Section 6.9 [ADJUSTR], page 41

\textbf{6.125 LEN_TRIM — Length of a character entity without trailing blank characters}

\textbf{Description:}  \\
Returns the length of a character string, ignoring any trailing blanks.

\textbf{Standard:} F95 and later  \\
\textbf{Class:} Elemental function  \\
\textbf{Syntax:} \texttt{RESULT = LEN_TRIM(STRING [, KIND])}

\textbf{Arguments:}  \\
\texttt{STRING} \hspace{1cm} \text{Shall be a scalar of type \texttt{CHARACTER(*), with INTENT(IN)}}  \\
\texttt{KIND} \hspace{1cm} \text{(Optional) An \texttt{INTEGER} initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.}

\textbf{Return value:}  \\
The return value is of type \texttt{INTEGER} and of kind \textit{KIND}. If \textit{KIND} is absent, the return value is of default integer kind.

\textbf{See also:} Section 6.124 [LEN], page 107, Section 6.8 [ADJUSTL], page 41, Section 6.9 [ADJUSTR], page 41

\textbf{6.126 LGAMMA — Logarithm of the Gamma function}

\textbf{Description:}  \\
\texttt{GAMMA(X)} computes the natural logarithm of the absolute value of the Gamma (\Gamma) function.

\textbf{Standard:} GNU Extension  \\
\textbf{Class:} Elemental function
Chapter 6: Intrinsic Procedures

Syntax: \( X = \text{LGAMMA}(X) \)

Arguments:
- \( X \)  
  Shall be of type REAL and neither zero nor a negative integer.

Return value: 
The return value is of type REAL of the same kind as \( X \).

Example:
```
program test_log_gamma
  real :: x = 1.0
  x = lgamma(x) ! returns 0.0
end program test_log_gamma
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LGAMMA(X)</td>
<td>REAL(4) X</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>GNU Extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALGAMA(X)</td>
<td>REAL(4) X</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>GNU Extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLGAMA(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8) X</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>GNU Extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also:  
Gamma function: Section 6.83 [GAMMA], page 87

6.127 LGE — Lexical greater than or equal

Description:
Determines whether one string is lexically greater than or equal to another string, where the two strings are interpreted as containing ASCII character codes. If the String A and String B are not the same length, the shorter is compared as if spaces were appended to it to form a value that has the same length as the longer.

In general, the lexical comparison intrinsics LGE, LGT, LLE, and LLT differ from the corresponding intrinsic operators .GE., .GT., .LE., and .LT., in that the latter use the processor’s character ordering (which is not ASCII on some targets), whereas the former always use the ASCII ordering.

Standard:  
F77 and later

Class:  
Elemental function

Syntax:  
RESULT = LGE(STRING_A, STRING_B)

Arguments:
- \( STRING_A \)  
  Shall be of default CHARACTER type.
- \( STRING_B \)  
  Shall be of default CHARACTER type.

Return value: 
Returns .TRUE. if \( STRING_A \geq STRING_B \), and .FALSE. otherwise, based on the ASCII ordering.

See also:  
Section 6.128 [LGT], page 110, Section 6.130 [LLE], page 111, Section 6.131 [LLT], page 111
6.128 LGT — Lexical greater than

**Description:**
Determines whether one string is lexically greater than another string, where the two strings are interpreted as containing ASCII character codes. If the String A and String B are not the same length, the shorter is compared as if spaces were appended to it to form a value that has the same length as the longer.

In general, the lexical comparison intrinsics LGE, LGT, LLE, and LLT differ from the corresponding intrinsic operators .GE., .GT., .LE., and .LT., in that the latter use the processor’s character ordering (which is not ASCII on some targets), whereas the former always use the ASCII ordering.

**Standard:** F77 and later

**Class:** Elemental function

**Syntax:**
RESULT = LGT(STRING_A, STRING_B)

**Arguments:**

- **STRING_A** Shall be of default CHARACTER type.
- **STRING_B** Shall be of default CHARACTER type.

**Return value:**
Returns .TRUE. if STRING_A > STRING_B, and .FALSE. otherwise, based on the ASCII ordering.

**See also:** Section 6.127 [LGE], page 109, Section 6.130 [LLE], page 111, Section 6.131 [LLT], page 111

6.129 LINK — Create a hard link

**Description:**
Makes a (hard) link from file PATH1 to PATH2. A null character (CHAR(0)) can be used to mark the end of the names in PATH1 and PATH2; otherwise, trailing blanks in the file names are ignored. If the STATUS argument is supplied, it contains 0 on success or a nonzero error code upon return; see link(2).

This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.

**Standard:** GNU extension

**Class:** Subroutine, function

**Syntax:**
CALL LINK(PATH1, PATH2 [, STATUS])
STATUS = LINK(PATH1, PATH2)

**Arguments:**

- **PATH1** Shall be of default CHARACTER type.
- **PATH2** Shall be of default CHARACTER type.
- **STATUS** (Optional) Shall be of default INTEGER type.

**See also:** Section 6.203 [SYMLNK], page 151, Section 6.217 [UNLINK], page 158
6.130 LLE — Lexical less than or equal

**Description:**
Determines whether one string is lexically less than or equal to another string, where the two strings are interpreted as containing ASCII character codes. If the String A and String B are not the same length, the shorter is compared as if spaces were appended to it to form a value that has the same length as the longer.

In general, the lexical comparison intrinsics LGE, LGT, LLE, and LLT differ from the corresponding intrinsic operators .GE., .GT., .LE., and .LT., in that the latter use the processor’s character ordering (which is not ASCII on some targets), whereas the former always use the ASCII ordering.

**Standard:** F77 and later

**Class:** Elemental function

**Syntax:**
RESULT = LLE(STRING_A, STRING_B)

**Arguments:**
- STRING_A Shall be of default CHARACTER type.
- STRING_B Shall be of default CHARACTER type.

**Return value:**
Returns .TRUE. if STRING_A <= STRING_B, and .FALSE. otherwise, based on the ASCII ordering.

**See also:** Section 6.127 [LGE], page 109, Section 6.128 [LGT], page 110, Section 6.131 [LLT], page 111

6.131 LLT — Lexical less than

**Description:**
Determines whether one string is lexically less than another string, where the two strings are interpreted as containing ASCII character codes. If the String A and String B are not the same length, the shorter is compared as if spaces were appended to it to form a value that has the same length as the longer.

In general, the lexical comparison intrinsics LGE, LGT, LLE, and LLT differ from the corresponding intrinsic operators .GE., .GT., .LE., and .LT., in that the latter use the processor’s character ordering (which is not ASCII on some targets), whereas the former always use the ASCII ordering.

**Standard:** F77 and later

**Class:** Elemental function

**Syntax:**
RESULT = LLT(STRING_A, STRING_B)

**Arguments:**
- STRING_A Shall be of default CHARACTER type.
- STRING_B Shall be of default CHARACTER type.
Return value:
Returns .TRUE. if STRING_A < STRING_B, and .FALSE. otherwise, based on the ASCII ordering.

See also: Section 6.127 [LGE], page 109, Section 6.128 [LGT], page 110, Section 6.130 [LLE], page 111

6.132 LNBLNK — Index of the last non-blank character in a string

Description:
Returns the length of a character string, ignoring any trailing blanks. This is identical to the standard LEN_TRIM intrinsic, and is only included for backwards compatibility.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = LNBLNK(STRING)

Arguments:

STRING Shall be a scalar of type CHARACTER(*), with INTENT(IN)

Return value:
The return value is of INTEGER(kind=4) type.

See also: Section 6.108 [INDEX intrinsic], page 100, Section 6.125 [LEN_TRIM], page 108

6.133 LOC — Returns the address of a variable

Description:
LOC(X) returns the address of X as an integer.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Inquiry function

Syntax: RESULT = LOC(X)

Arguments:

X Variable of any type.

Return value:
The return value is of type INTEGER, with a KIND corresponding to the size (in bytes) of a memory address on the target machine.

Example:

program test_loc
  integer :: i
  real :: r
  i = loc(r)
  print *, i
end program test_loc
6.134 LOG — Logarithm function

Description:
LOG(X) computes the logarithm of X.

Standard: F77 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = LOG(X)

Arguments:
X The type shall be REAL(*) or COMPLEX(*).

Return value:
The return value is of type REAL(*) or COMPLEX(*). The kind type parameter is the same as X.

Example:
program test_log
  real(8) :: x = 1.0_8
  complex :: z = (1.0, 2.0)
  x = log(x)
  z = log(z)
end program test_log

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALOG(X)</td>
<td>REAL(4) X</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>f95, gnu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLOG(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8) X</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>f95, gnu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLOG(X)</td>
<td>COMPLEX(4) X</td>
<td>COMPLEX(4)</td>
<td>f95, gnu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZLOG(X)</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8) X</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8)</td>
<td>f95, gnu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDLOG(X)</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8) X</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8)</td>
<td>f95, gnu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.135 LOG10 — Base 10 logarithm function

Description:
LOG10(X) computes the base 10 logarithm of X.

Standard: F77 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = LOG10(X)

Arguments:
X The type shall be REAL(*)

Return value:
The return value is of type REAL(*) or COMPLEX(*). The kind type parameter is the same as X.

Example:
program test_log10
  real(8) :: x = 10.0_8
  x = log10(x)
end program test_log10
Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALOG10(X)</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>F95 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLOG10(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>F95 and later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.136 LOGICAL — Convert to logical type

Description:
Converts one kind of LOGICAL variable to another.

Standard: F95 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = LOGICAL(L [, KIND])

Arguments:
- L: The type shall be LOGICAL(*).
- KIND: (Optional) An INTEGER(*) initialization expression indicating
  the kind parameter of the result.

Return value:
The return value is a LOGICAL value equal to L, with a kind corresponding to
KIND, or of the default logical kind if KIND is not given.

See also: Section 6.109 [INT], page 100, Section 6.175 [REAL], page 135, Section 6.41 [CMPLX], page 61

6.137 LONG — Convert to integer type

Description:
Convert to a KIND=4 integer type, which is the same size as a C long integer.
This is equivalent to the standard INT intrinsic with an optional argument of
KIND=4, and is only included for backwards compatibility.

Standard: GNU extension.

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: RESULT = LONG(A)

Arguments:
- A: Shall be of type INTEGER(*), REAL(*), or COMPLEX(*).

Return value:
The return value is a INTEGER(4) variable.

See also: Section 6.109 [INT], page 100, Section 6.110 [INT2], page 101, Section 6.111 [INT8], page 101
6.138 LSHIFT — Left shift bits

Description:

LSHIFT returns a value corresponding to \( I \) with all of the bits shifted left by \( SHIFT \) places. If the absolute value of \( SHIFT \) is greater than \( \text{BIT\_SIZE}(I) \), the value is undefined. Bits shifted out from the left end are lost; zeros are shifted in from the opposite end.

This function has been superseded by the ISHFT intrinsic, which is standard in Fortran 95 and later.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: 

\[
\text{RESULT} = \text{LSHIFT}(I, \text{SHIFT})
\]

Arguments:

- \( I \) The type shall be \text{INTEGER(*)}.
- \( \text{SHIFT} \) The type shall be \text{INTEGER(*)}.

Return value:

The return value is of type \text{INTEGER(*)} and of the same kind as \( I \).

See also: Section 6.117 [ISHFT], page 104, Section 6.118 [ISHFTC], page 105, Section 6.180 [RSHIFT], page 138

6.139 LSTAT — Get file status

Description:

LSTAT is identical to Section 6.201 [STAT], page 149, except that if path is a symbolic link, then the link itself is statted, not the file that it refers to.

The elements in \( \text{BUFF} \) are the same as described by Section 6.201 [STAT], page 149.

This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Subroutine, function

Syntax: 

\[
\text{CALL LSTAT(FILE, BUFF [, STATUS])}
\]

Arguments:

- \( \text{FILE} \) The type shall be \text{CHARACTER(*)}, a valid path within the file system.
- \( \text{BUFF} \) The type shall be \text{INTEGER(4)}, \text{DIMENSION(13)}.
- \( \text{STATUS} \) (Optional) status flag of type \text{INTEGER(4)}. Returns 0 on success and a system specific error code otherwise.

Example: See Section 6.201 [STAT], page 149 for an example.

See also: To stat an open file: Section 6.81 [FSTAT], page 86, to stat a file: Section 6.201 [STAT], page 149
6.140 LTIME — Convert time to local time info

Description: Given a system time value STIME (as provided by the TIME8() intrinsic), fills TARRAY with values extracted from it appropriate to the local time zone using localtime(3).

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Subroutine
Syntax: CALL LTIME(STIME, TARRAY)

Arguments:

STIME An INTEGER(*) scalar expression corresponding to a system time, with INTENT(IN).
TARRAY A default INTEGER array with 9 elements, with INTENT(OUT).

Return value:
The elements of TARRAY are assigned as follows:
1. Seconds after the minute, range 0–59 or 0–61 to allow for leap seconds
2. Minutes after the hour, range 0–59
3. Hours past midnight, range 0–23
4. Day of month, range 0–31
5. Number of months since January, range 0–12
6. Years since 1900
7. Number of days since Sunday, range 0–6
8. Days since January 1
9. Daylight savings indicator: positive if daylight savings is in effect, zero if not, and negative if the information is not available.

See also: Section 6.50 [CTIME], page 66, Section 6.95 [GMTIME], page 93, Section 6.208 [TIME], page 154, Section 6.209 [TIME8], page 155

6.141 MALLOC — Allocate dynamic memory

Description:

MALLOC(SIZE) allocates SIZE bytes of dynamic memory and returns the address of the allocated memory. The MALLOC intrinsic is an extension intended to be used with Cray pointers, and is provided in GNU Fortran to allow the user to compile legacy code. For new code using Fortran 95 pointers, the memory allocation intrinsic is ALLOCATE.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Function
Syntax: PTR = MALLOC(SIZE)

Arguments:

SIZE The type shall be INTEGER(*)
Return value:
The return value is of type INTEGER(K), with K such that variables of type INTEGER(K) have the same size as C pointers (sizeof(void *)).

Example: The following example demonstrates the use of MALLOC and FREE with Cray pointers. This example is intended to run on 32-bit systems, where the default integer kind is suitable to store pointers; on 64-bit systems, ptr_x would need to be declared as integer(kind=8).

```
program test_malloc
  integer i
  integer ptr_x
  real*8 x(*), z
  pointer(ptr_x,x)

  ptr_x = malloc(20*8)
  do i = 1, 20
     x(i) = sqrt(1.0d0 / i)
  end do
  z = 0
  do i = 1, 20
     z = z + x(i)
  end do
  print *, z
end program test_malloc
```

See also: Section 6.79 [FREE], page 84

6.142 MATMUL — matrix multiplication

Description:
Performs a matrix multiplication on numeric or logical arguments.

Standard: F95 and later

Class: Transformational function

Syntax: RESULT = MATMUL(MATRIX_A, MATRIX_B)

Arguments:
- MATRIX_A An array of INTEGER(*), REAL(*), COMPLEX(*), or LOGICAL(*) type, with a rank of one or two.
- MATRIX_B An array of INTEGER(*), REAL(*), or COMPLEX(*) type if MATRIX_A is of a numeric type; otherwise, an array of LOGICAL(*) type. The rank shall be one or two, and the first (or only) dimension of MATRIX_B shall be equal to the last (or only) dimension of MATRIX_A.

Return value:
The matrix product of MATRIX_A and MATRIX_B. The type and kind of the result follow the usual type and kind promotion rules, as for the * or .AND. operators.

See also:
6.143 MAX — Maximum value of an argument list

Description:

Returns the argument with the largest (most positive) value.

Standard: F77 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax:

```fortran
RESULT = MAX(A1, A2 [, A3 [, ...]])
```

Arguments:

- **A1**
  - The type shall be INTEGER(*) or REAL(*).

- **A2, A3, ...**
  - An expression of the same type and kind as A1. (As a GNU extension, arguments of different kinds are permitted.)

Return value:

The return value corresponds to the maximum value among the arguments, and has the same type and kind as the first argument.

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAX0(I)</td>
<td>INTEGER(4)I</td>
<td>INTEGER(4)</td>
<td>F77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMAX0(I)</td>
<td>INTEGER(4)I</td>
<td>REAL(MAX(X))</td>
<td>F77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>REAL(*) X</td>
<td>INT(MAX(X))</td>
<td>F77 and later</td>
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<td>AMAX1(X)</td>
<td>REAL(4) X</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>F77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMAX1(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8) X</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>F77 and later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also: Section 6.145 [MAXLOC], page 119, Section 6.146 [MAXVAL], page 119, Section 6.150 [MIN], page 121

6.144 MAXEXPONENT — Maximum exponent of a real kind

Description:

MAXEXPONENT(X) returns the maximum exponent in the model of the type of X.

Standard: F95 and later

Class: Inquiry function

Syntax:

```fortran
RESULT = MAXEXPONENT(X)
```

Arguments:

- **X**
  - Shall be of type REAL.

Return value:

The return value is of type INTEGER and of the default integer kind.

Example:

```fortran
program exponents
  real(kind=4) :: x
  real(kind=8) :: y

  print *, minexponent(x), maxexponent(x)
  print *, minexponent(y), maxexponent(y)
end program exponents
```
6.145 **MAXLOC — Location of the maximum value within an array**

*Description:*
Determine the location of the element in the array with the maximum value, or, if the DIM argument is supplied, determines the locations of the maximum element along each row of the array in the DIM direction. If MASK is present, only the elements for which MASK is .TRUE. are considered. If more than one element in the array has the maximum value, the location returned is that of the first such element in array element order. If the array has zero size, or all of the elements of MASK are .FALSE., then the result is an array of zeroes. Similarly, if DIM is supplied and all of the elements of MASK along a given row are zero, the result value for that row is zero.

*Standard:* F95 and later

*Class:* Transformational function

*Syntax:*

```plaintext
RESULT = MAXLOC(ARRAY, DIM [, MASK])
RESULT = MAXLOC(ARRAY [, MASK])
```

*Arguments:*

- **ARRAY** Shall be an array of type INTEGER(*), REAL(*), or CHARACTER(*).
- **DIM** (Optional) Shall be a scalar of type INTEGER(*), with a value between one and the rank of ARRAY, inclusive. It may not be an optional dummy argument.
- **MASK** Shall be an array of type LOGICAL(*), and conformable with ARRAY.

*Return value:*
If DIM is absent, the result is a rank-one array with a length equal to the rank of ARRAY. If DIM is present, the result is an array with a rank one less than the rank of ARRAY, and a size corresponding to the size of ARRAY with the DIM dimension removed. If DIM is present and ARRAY has a rank of one, the result is a scalar. In all cases, the result is of default INTEGER type.

*See also:* Section 6.143 [MAX], page 118, Section 6.146 [MAXVAL], page 119

6.146 **MAXVAL — Maximum value of an array**

*Description:*
Determine the maximum value of the elements in an array value, or, if the DIM argument is supplied, determines the maximum value along each row of the array in the DIM direction. If MASK is present, only the elements for which MASK is .TRUE. are considered. If the array has zero size, or all of the elements of MASK are .FALSE., then the result is the most negative number of the type and kind of ARRAY if ARRAY is numeric, or a string of nulls if ARRAY is of character type.

*Standard:* F95 and later
**Class:** Transformational function

**Syntax:**

```fortran
RESULT = MAXVAL(ARRAY, DIM [, MASK])
RESULT = MAXVAL(ARRAY [, MASK])
```

**Arguments:**

- **ARRAY**
  Shall be an array of type INTEGER(*), REAL(*), or CHARACTER(*).
- **DIM**
  (Optional) Shall be a scalar of type INTEGER(*), with a value between one and the rank of ARRAY, inclusive. It may not be an optional dummy argument.
- **MASK**
  Shall be an array of type LOGICAL(*), and conformable with ARRAY.

**Return value:**

If DIM is absent, or if ARRAY has a rank of one, the result is a scalar. If DIM is present, the result is an array with a rank one less than the rank of ARRAY, and a size corresponding to the size of ARRAY with the DIM dimension removed. In all cases, the result is of the same type and kind as ARRAY.

**See also:** Section 6.143 [MAX], page 118, Section 6.145 [MAXLOC], page 119

### 6.147 MCLOCK — Time function

**Description:**

Returns the number of clock ticks since the start of the process, based on the UNIX function clock(3).

This intrinsic is not fully portable, such as to systems with 32-bit INTEGER types but supporting times wider than 32 bits. Therefore, the values returned by this intrinsic might be, or become, negative, or numerically less than previous values, during a single run of the compiled program.

**Standard:** GNU extension

**Class:** Function

**Syntax:**

```fortran
RESULT = MCLOCK()
```

**Return value:**

The return value is a scalar of type INTEGER(4), equal to the number of clock ticks since the start of the process, or -1 if the system does not support clock(3).

**See also:** Section 6.50 [CTIME], page 66, Section 6.95 [GMTIME], page 93, Section 6.140 [LTIME], page 116, Section 6.147 [MCLOCK], page 120, Section 6.208 [TIME], page 154

### 6.148 MCLOCK8 — Time function (64-bit)

**Description:**

Returns the number of clock ticks since the start of the process, based on the UNIX function clock(3).
**Warning:** this intrinsic does not increase the range of the timing values over that returned by `clock(3)`. On a system with a 32-bit `clock(3)`, `MCLOCK8()` will return a 32-bit value, even though it is converted to a 64-bit `INTEGER(8)` value. That means overflows of the 32-bit value can still occur. Therefore, the values returned by this intrinsic might be or become negative or numerically less than previous values during a single run of the compiled program.

**Standard:** GNU extension

**Class:** Function

**Syntax:**

\[ \text{RESULT} = \text{MCLOCK8()} \]

**Return value:**

The return value is a scalar of type `INTEGER(8)`, equal to the number of clock ticks since the start of the process, or -1 if the system does not support `clock(3)`.

**See also:** Section 6.50 [CTIME], page 66, Section 6.95 [GMTIME], page 93, Section 6.140 [LTIME], page 116, Section 6.147 [MCLOCK], page 120, Section 6.209 [TIME8], page 155

### 6.149 MERGE — Merge variables

**Description:**

Select values from two arrays according to a logical mask. The result is equal to `TSOURCE` if `MASK` is `.TRUE.`, or equal to `FSOURCE` if it is `.FALSE.`.

**Standard:** F95 and later

**Class:** Elemental function

**Syntax:**

\[ \text{RESULT} = \text{MERGE(TSOURCE, FSOURCE, MASK)} \]

**Arguments:**

- `TSOURCE` May be of any type.
- `FSOURCE` Shall be of the same type and type parameters as `TSOURCE`.
- `MASK` Shall be of type `LOGICAL(*)`.

**Return value:**

The result is of the same type and type parameters as `TSOURCE`.

### 6.150 MIN — Minimum value of an argument list

**Description:**

Returns the argument with the smallest (most negative) value.

**Standard:** F77 and later

**Class:** Elemental function

**Syntax:**

\[ \text{RESULT} = \text{MIN}(A1, A2 [, A3, ...]) \]

**Arguments:**

- `A1` The type shall be `INTEGER(*)` or `REAL(*)`.
- `A2`, `A3`, ... An expression of the same type and kind as `A1`. (As a GNU extension, arguments of different kinds are permitted.)
Return value:
The return value corresponds to the maximum value among the arguments, and has the same type and kind as the first argument.

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MIN0(I)</td>
<td>INTEGER(4) I</td>
<td>INTEGER(4)</td>
<td>F77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMINO(I)</td>
<td>INTEGER(4) I</td>
<td>REAL(MIN(X))</td>
<td>F77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIN1(X)</td>
<td>REAL(*) X</td>
<td>INT(MIN(X))</td>
<td>F77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMIN1(X)</td>
<td>REAL(4) X</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>F77 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMIN1(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8) X</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>F77 and later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also: Section 6.143 [MAX], page 118, Section 6.152 [MINLOC], page 122, Section 6.153 [MINVAL], page 123

6.151 MINEXPONENT — Minimum exponent of a real kind

Description:

MINEXPONENT(X) returns the minimum exponent in the model of the type of X.

Standard: F95 and later

Class: Inquiry function

Syntax: RESULT = MINEXPONENT(X)

Arguments:

X Shall be of type REAL.

Return value:
The return value is of type INTEGER and of the default integer kind.

Example: See MAXEXPONENT for an example.

6.152 MINLOC — Location of the minimum value within an array

Description:

Determines the location of the element in the array with the minimum value, or, if the DIM argument is supplied, determines the locations of the minimum element along each row of the array in the DIM direction. If MASK is present, only the elements for which MASK is .TRUE. are considered. If more than one element in the array has the minimum value, the location returned is that of the first such element in array element order. If the array has zero size, or all of the elements of MASK are .FALSE., then the result is an array of zeroes. Similarly, if DIM is supplied and all of the elements of MASK along a given row are zero, the result value for that row is zero.

Standard: F95 and later

Class: Transformational function

Syntax:
RESULT = MINLOC(ARRAY, DIM [, MASK])
RESULT = MINLOC(ARRAY [, MASK])

Arguments:

ARRAY Shall be an array of type INTEGER(*), REAL(*), or CHARACTER(*).

DIM (Optional) Shall be a scalar of type INTEGER(*), with a value between one and the rank of ARRAY, inclusive. It may not be an optional dummy argument.

MASK Shall be an array of type LOGICAL(*), and conformable with ARRAY.

Return value:

If DIM is absent, the result is a rank-one array with a length equal to the rank of ARRAY. If DIM is present, the result is an array with a rank one less than the rank of ARRAY, and a size corresponding to the size of ARRAY with the DIM dimension removed. If DIM is present and ARRAY has a rank of one, the result is a scalar. In all cases, the result is of default INTEGER type.

See also: Section 6.150 [MIN], page 121, Section 6.153 [MINVAL], page 123

6.153 MINVAL — Minimum value of an array

Description:

Determines the minimum value of the elements in an array value, or, if the DIM argument is supplied, determines the minimum value along each row of the array in the DIM direction. If MASK is present, only the elements for which MASK is .TRUE. are considered. If the array has zero size, or all of the elements of MASK are .FALSE., then the result is HUGE(ARRAY) if ARRAY is numeric, or a string of CHAR(255) characters if ARRAY is of character type.

Standard: F95 and later

Class: Transformational function

Syntax:

RESULT = MINVAL(ARRAY, DIM [, MASK])
RESULT = MINVAL(ARRAY [, MASK])

Arguments:

ARRAY Shall be an array of type INTEGER(*), REAL(*), or CHARACTER(*).

DIM (Optional) Shall be a scalar of type INTEGER(*), with a value between one and the rank of ARRAY, inclusive. It may not be an optional dummy argument.

MASK Shall be an array of type LOGICAL(*), and conformable with ARRAY.

Return value:

If DIM is absent, or if ARRAY has a rank of one, the result is a scalar. If DIM is present, the result is an array with a rank one less than the rank of ARRAY, and
a size corresponding to the size of ARRAY with the DIM dimension removed. In all cases, the result is of the same type and kind as ARRAY.

See also: Section 6.150 [MIN], page 121, Section 6.152 [MINLOC], page 122

6.154 MOD — Remainder function

Description:

MOD(A,P) computes the remainder of the division of A by P. It is calculated as $A - (\text{INT}(A/P) \times P)$.

Standard: F77 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax:

RESULT = MOD(A, P)

Arguments:

A

Shall be a scalar of type INTEGER or REAL

P

Shall be a scalar of the same type as A and not equal to zero

Return value:

The kind of the return value is the result of cross-promoting the kinds of the arguments.

Example:

```fortran
program test_mod
  print *, mod(17,3)
  print *, mod(17.5,5.5)
  print *, mod(17.5d0,5.5)
  print *, mod(17.5,5.5d0)

  print *, mod(-17,3)
  print *, mod(-17.5,5.5)
  print *, mod(-17.5d0,5.5)
  print *, mod(-17.5,5.5d0)

  print *, mod(17,-3)
  print *, mod(17.5,-5.5)
  print *, mod(17.5d0,-5.5)
  print *, mod(17.5,-5.5d0)
end program test_mod
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Arguments</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AMOD(A,P)</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>REAL(4)</td>
<td>F95 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMOD(A,P)</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>F95 and later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.155 MODULO — Modulo function

Description:

MODULO(A,P) computes the $A$ modulo $P$.

Standard: F95 and later

Class: Elemental function
Chapter 6: Intrinsic Procedures

Syntax: \[ \text{RESULT} = \text{MODULO}(A, P) \]

Arguments:
- \( A \) Shall be a scalar of type \text{INTEGER} or \text{REAL}
- \( P \) Shall be a scalar of the same type and kind as \( A \)

Return value:
The type and kind of the result are those of the arguments.

If \( A \) and \( P \) are of type \text{INTEGER}:
\[ \text{MODULO}(A,P) \text{ has the value } R \text{ such that } A=Q*P+R, \text{ where } Q \text{ is an integer and } R \text{ is between 0 (inclusive) and } P \text{ (exclusive)}. \]

If \( A \) and \( P \) are of type \text{REAL}:
\[ \text{MODULO}(A,P) \text{ has the value of } A - \text{FLOOR}(A / P) \times P. \]

In all cases, if \( P \) is zero the result is processor-dependent.

Example:
```
program test_modulo
  print *, modulo(17,3)
  print *, modulo(17.5,5.5)
  print *, modulo(-17,3)
  print *, modulo(-17.5,5.5)
  print *, modulo(17,-3)
  print *, modulo(17.5,-5.5)
end program
```

6.156 \text{MOVE_ALLOC} — Move allocation from one object to another

Description:
\text{MOVE_ALLOC}(\text{SRC}, \text{DEST}) moves the allocation from \text{SRC} to \text{DEST}. \text{SRC} will become deallocated in the process.

Standard: F2003 and later
Class: Subroutine
Syntax: \[ \text{CALL MOVE_ALLOC(SRC, DEST)} \]
Arguments:
- \( SRC \) ALLOCATABLE, INTENT(INOUT), may be of any type and kind.
- \( DEST \) ALLOCATABLE, INTENT(OUT), shall be of the same type, kind and rank as \( SRC \)

Return value:
None

Example:
```
program test_move_alloc
  integer, allocatable :: a(:,), b(:)

  allocate(a(3))
end program
```
a = [ 1, 2, 3 ]
call move_alloc(a, b)
print *, allocated(a), allocated(b)
print *, b
end program test_move_alloc

6.157 MVBITS — Move bits from one integer to another

Description:
Moves LEN bits from positions FROMPOS through FROMPOS+LEN-1 of FROM
to positions TOPOS through TOPOS+LEN-1 of TO. The portion of argument TO
not affected by the movement of bits is unchanged. The values of FROMPOS+LEN-
1 and TOPOS+LEN-1 must be less than BIT_SIZE(FROM).

Standard: F95 and later
Class: Elemental subroutine
Syntax: CALL MVBITS(FROM, FROMPOS, LEN, TO, TOPOS)
Arguments:
FROM The type shall be INTEGER(*).
FROMPOS The type shall be INTEGER(*).
LEN The type shall be INTEGER(*).
TO The type shall be INTEGER(*), of the same kind as FROM.
TOPOS The type shall be INTEGER(*).

See also: Section 6.101 [IBCLR], page 96, Section 6.103 [IBSET], page 97, Section 6.102
[IBITS], page 97, Section 6.99 [IAND], page 95, Section 6.112 [IOR], page 102,
Section 6.106 [IEOR], page 99

6.158 NEAREST — Nearest representable number

Description:
NEAREST(X, S) returns the processor-representable number nearest to X in the
direction indicated by the sign of S.

Standard: F95 and later
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: RESULT = NEAREST(X, S)
Arguments:
X Shall be of type REAL.
S (Optional) shall be of type REAL and not equal to zero.

Return value:
The return value is of the same type as X. If S is positive, NEAREST returns
the processor-representable number greater than X and nearest to it. If S is
negative, NEAREST returns the processor-representable number smaller than X
and nearest to it.

Example:
program test_nearest
  real :: x, y
  x = nearest(42.0, 1.0)
  y = nearest(42.0, -1.0)
  write (*, "(3(G20.15))") x, y, x - y
end program test_nearest

6.159 NEW_LINE — New line character

Description:
NEW_LINE(C) returns the new-line character.

Standard: F2003 and later
Class: Inquiry function
Syntax: RESULT = NEW_LINE(C)
Arguments:
  C The argument shall be a scalar or array of the type CHARACTER.

Return value:
Returns a CHARACTER scalar of length one with the new-line character of the same kind as parameter C.

Example:
program newline
  implicit none
  write(*,'(A)') 'This is record 1.'//NEW_LINE('A')//'This is record 2.'
end program newline

6.160 NINT — Nearest whole number

Description:
NINT(X) rounds its argument to the nearest whole number.

Standard: F77 and later
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: RESULT = NINT(X)
Arguments:
  X The type of the argument shall be REAL.

Return value:
Returns A with the fractional portion of its magnitude eliminated by rounding to the nearest whole number and with its sign preserved, converted to an INTEGER of the default kind.

Example:
program test_nint
  real(4) x4
  real(8) x8
  x4 = 1.234E0_4
x8 = 4.321_8
print *, nint(x4), idnint(x8)
end program test_nint

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IDNINT(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>F95 and later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also: Section 6.37 [CEILING], page 58, Section 6.73 [FLOOR], page 81

6.161 NOT — Logical negation

Description:

NOT returns the bitwise boolean inverse of I.

Standard: F95 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax:

RESULT = NOT(I)

Arguments:

I The type shall be INTEGER(*).

Return value:

The return type is INTEGER(*), of the same kind as the argument.

See also: Section 6.99 [IAND], page 95, Section 6.106 [IEOR], page 99, Section 6.112 [IOR], page 102, Section 6.102 [IBITS], page 97, Section 6.103 [IBSET], page 97, Section 6.101 [IBCLR], page 96

6.162 NULL — Function that returns an disassociated pointer

Description:

Returns a disassociated pointer.

If MOLD is present, a disassociated pointer of the same type is returned, otherwise the type is determined by context.

In Fortran 95, MOLD is optional. Please note that F2003 includes cases where it is required.

Standard: F95 and later

Class: Transformational function

Syntax:

PTR => NULL([MOLD])

Arguments:

MOLD (Optional) shall be a pointer of any association status and of any type.

Return value:

A disassociated pointer.

Example:

REAL, POINTER, DIMENSION(:) :: VEC => NULL ()

See also: Section 6.20 [ASSOCIATED], page 48
6.163 **OR** — Bitwise logical OR

*Description:*

Bitwise logical OR.

This intrinsic routine is provided for backwards compatibility with GNU Fortran 77. For integer arguments, programmers should consider the use of the Section 6.112 [IOR], page 102 intrinsic defined by the Fortran standard.

*Standard:* GNU extension

*Class:* Function

*Syntax:* 

\[
\text{RESULT} = \text{OR}(X, Y)
\]

*Arguments:*

- **X**
  - The type shall be either INTEGER(*) or LOGICAL.

- **Y**
  - The type shall be either INTEGER(*) or LOGICAL.

*Return value:*

The return type is either INTEGER(*) or LOGICAL after cross-promotion of the arguments.

*Example:*

```fortran
PROGRAM test_or
  LOGICAL :: T = .TRUE., F = .FALSE.
  INTEGER :: a, b
  DATA a / Z'F' /, b / Z'3' /
  WRITE (*,*) OR(T, T), OR(T, F), OR(F, T), OR(F, F)
  WRITE (*,*) OR(a, b)
END PROGRAM
```

*See also:* F95 elemental function: Section 6.112 [IOR], page 102

6.164 **PACK** — Pack an array into an array of rank one

*Description:*

Stores the elements of ARRAY in an array of rank one.

The beginning of the resulting array is made up of elements whose MASK equals TRUE. Afterwards, positions are filled with elements taken from VECTOR.

*Standard:* F95 and later

*Class:* Transformational function

*Syntax:* 

\[
\text{RESULT} = \text{PACK}(\text{ARRAY}, \text{MASK}[\text{,VECTOR}])
\]

*Arguments:*

- **ARRAY**
  - Shall be an array of any type.

- **MASK**
  - Shall be an array of type LOGICAL and of the same size as ARRAY. Alternatively, it may be a LOGICAL scalar.
VECTOR (Optional) shall be an array of the same type as ARRAY and of rank one. If present, the number of elements in VECTOR shall be equal to or greater than the number of true elements in MASK. If MASK is scalar, the number of elements in VECTOR shall be equal to or greater than the number of elements in ARRAY.

Return value:
The result is an array of rank one and the same type as that of ARRAY. If VECTOR is present, the result size is that of VECTOR, the number of TRUE values in MASK otherwise.

Example: Gathering nonzero elements from an array:

```fortran
PROGRAM test_pack_1
  INTEGER :: m(6)
  m = (/ 1, 0, 0, 0, 5, 0 /)
  WRITE(*, FMT="(6(I0, ' '))") pack(m, m /= 0) ! "1 5"
END PROGRAM
```

Gathering nonzero elements from an array and appending elements from VECTOR:

```fortran
PROGRAM test_pack_2
  INTEGER :: m(4)
  m = (/ 1, 0, 0, 2 /)
  WRITE(*, FMT="(4(I0, ' '))") pack(m, m /= 0, (/ 0, 0, 3, 4 /)) ! "1 2 3 4"
END PROGRAM
```

See also: Section 6.218 [UNPACK], page 159

### 6.165 PERROR — Print system error message

Description:
Prints (on the C stderr stream) a newline-terminated error message corresponding to the last system error. This is prefixed by STRING, a colon and a space. See perror(3).

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Subroutine
Syntax: CALL PERROR(STRING)
Arguments:
- STRING A scalar of default CHARACTER type.

See also: Section 6.107 [IERRNO], page 99

### 6.166 PRECISION — Decimal precision of a real kind

Description:
PRECISION(X) returns the decimal precision in the model of the type of X.

Standard: F95 and later
Class: Inquiry function
Chapter 6: Intrinsic Procedures

Syntax: \[ \text{RESULT} = \text{PRECISION}(X) \]

Arguments:

\( X \)  
Shall be of type \texttt{REAL} or \texttt{COMPLEX}.

Return value:

The return value is of type \texttt{INTEGER} and of the default integer kind.

Example:

```fortran
program prec_and_range
  real(kind=4) :: x(2)
  complex(kind=8) :: y
  print *, precision(x), range(x)
  print *, precision(y), range(y)
end program prec_and_range
```

6.167 \textbf{PRESENT} — Determine whether an optional dummy argument is specified

Description:

Determines whether an optional dummy argument is present.

Standard: F95 and later

Class: Inquiry function

Syntax: \[ \text{RESULT} = \text{PRESENT}(A) \]

Arguments:

\( A \)  
May be of any type and may be a pointer, scalar or array value, or a dummy procedure. It shall be the name of an optional dummy argument accessible within the current subroutine or function.

Return value:

Returns either \texttt{TRUE} if the optional argument \( A \) is present, or \texttt{FALSE} otherwise.

Example:

```fortran
PROGRAM test_present
  WRITE(*,*) f(), f(42) ! "F T"
CONTAINS
  LOGICAL FUNCTION f(x)
    INTEGER, INTENT(IN), OPTIONAL :: x
    f = PRESENT(x)
  END FUNCTION
END PROGRAM
```

6.168 \textbf{PRODUCT} — Product of array elements

Description:

Multiplies the elements of \( \texttt{ARRAY} \) along dimension \( \texttt{DIM} \) if the corresponding element in \( \texttt{MASK} \) is \texttt{TRUE}.

Standard: F95 and later
Class: Transformational function

Syntax: RESULT = PRODUCT(ARRAY[, MASK]) RESULT = PRODUCT(ARRAY, DIM[, MASK])

Arguments:

- **ARRAY** Shall be an array of type INTEGER(*), REAL(*) or COMPLEX(*).
- **DIM** (Optional) shall be a scalar of type INTEGER with a value in the range from 1 to n, where n equals the rank of ARRAY.
- **MASK** (Optional) shall be of type LOGICAL and either be a scalar or an array of the same shape as ARRAY.

Return value:

The result is of the same type as ARRAY.

If DIM is absent, a scalar with the product of all elements in ARRAY is returned. Otherwise, an array of rank n-1, where n equals the rank of ARRAY, and a shape similar to that of ARRAY with dimension DIM dropped is returned.

Example:

```fortran
PROGRAM test_product
  INTEGER :: x(5) = (/ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 /)
  print *, PRODUCT(x) ! all elements, product = 120
  print *, PRODUCT(x, MASK=MOD(x, 2)==1) ! odd elements, product = 15
END PROGRAM
```

See also: Section 6.202 [SUM], page 151

6.169 RADIX — Base of a model number

Description:

RADIX(X) returns the base of the model representing the entity X.

Standard: F95 and later

Class: Inquiry function

Syntax: RESULT = RADIX(X)

Arguments:

- **X** Shall be of type INTEGER or REAL

Return value:

The return value is a scalar of type INTEGER and of the default integer kind.

Example:

```fortran
PROGRAM test_radix
  print *, "The radix for the default integer kind is", radix(0)
  print *, "The radix for the default real kind is", radix(0.0)
END PROGRAM
```
6.170 **RAN — Real pseudo-random number**

**Description:**
For compatibility with HP FORTRAN 77/iX, the RAN intrinsic is provided as an alias for RAND. See Section 6.171 [RAND], page 133 for complete documentation.

**Standard:** GNU extension

**Class:** Function

**See also:** Section 6.171 [RAND], page 133, Section 6.172 [RANDOM_NUMBER], page 133

6.171 **RAND — Real pseudo-random number**

**Description:**
RAND(FLAG) returns a pseudo-random number from a uniform distribution between 0 and 1. If FLAG is 0, the next number in the current sequence is returned; if FLAG is 1, the generator is restarted by CALL SRAND(0); if FLAG has any other value, it is used as a new seed with SRAND.

This intrinsic routine is provided for backwards compatibility with GNU Fortran 77. It implements a simple modulo generator as provided by g77. For new code, one should consider the use of Section 6.172 [RANDOM_NUMBER], page 133 as it implements a superior algorithm.

**Standard:** GNU extension

**Class:** Function

**Syntax:** RESULT = RAND(FLAG)

**Arguments:**
FLAG Shall be a scalar INTEGER of kind 4.

**Return value:**
The return value is of REAL type and the default kind.

**Example:**

```
program test_rand
  integer,parameter :: seed = 86456
  call srand(seed)
  print *, rand(), rand(), rand(), rand()
  print *, rand(seed), rand(), rand(), rand()
end program test_rand
```

**See also:** Section 6.200 [SRAND], page 149, Section 6.172 [RANDOM_NUMBER], page 133

6.172 **RANDOM_NUMBER — Pseudo-random number**

**Description:**
Returns a single pseudorandom number or an array of pseudorandom numbers from the uniform distribution over the range 0 ≤ x < 1.
The runtime-library implements George Marsaglia’s KISS (Keep It Simple Stupid) random number generator (RNG). This RNG combines:

1. The congruential generator \( x(n) = 69069 \cdot x(n - 1) + 1327217885 \) with a period of \( 2^{32} \),
2. A 3-shift shift-register generator with a period of \( 2^{32} - 1 \),
3. Two 16-bit multiply-with-carry generators with a period of \( 597273182964842497 > 2^{59} \).

The overall period exceeds \( 2^{123} \).

Please note, this RNG is thread safe if used within OpenMP directives, i.e. its state will be consistent while called from multiple threads. However, the KISS generator does not create random numbers in parallel from multiple sources, but in sequence from a single source. If an OpenMP-enabled application heavily relies on random numbers, one should consider employing a dedicated parallel random number generator instead.

**Standard:** F95 and later

**Class:** Subroutine

**Syntax:**

```
RANDOM_NUMBER(HARVEST)
```

**Arguments:**

- **HARVEST** Shall be a scalar or an array of type \( \text{REAL(*)} \).

**Example:**

```fortran
program test_random_number
  REAL :: r(5,5)
  CALL init_random_seed() ! see example of RANDOM_SEED
  CALL RANDOM_NUMBER(r)
end program
```

**See also:** Section 6.173 [RANDOM_SEED], page 134

### 6.173 RANDOM_SEED — Initialize a pseudo-random number sequence

**Description:**

Restarts or queries the state of the pseudorandom number generator used by `RANDOM_NUMBER`.

If `RANDOM_SEED` is called without arguments, it is initialized to a default state. The example below shows how to initialize the random seed based on the system’s time.

**Standard:** F95 and later

**Class:** Subroutine

**Syntax:**

```
CALL RANDOM_SEED(SIZE, PUT, GET)
```

**Arguments:**

- **SIZE** (Optional) Shall be a scalar and of type default \( \text{INTEGER} \), with \( \text{INTENT(OUT)} \). It specifies the minimum size of the arrays used with the `PUT` and `GET` arguments.
**PUT** (Optional) Shall be an array of type default INTEGER and rank one. It is INTENT(IN) and the size of the array must be larger than or equal to the number returned by the SIZE argument.

**GET** (Optional) Shall be an array of type default INTEGER and rank one. It is INTENT(OUT) and the size of the array must be larger than or equal to the number returned by the SIZE argument.

**Example:**

```fortran
SUBROUTINE init_random_seed()
  INTEGER :: i, n, clock
  INTEGER, DIMENSION(:), ALLOCATABLE :: seed

  CALL RANDOM_SEED(size = n)
  ALLOCATE(seed(n))

  CALL SYSTEM_CLOCK(COUNT=clock)

  seed = clock + 37 * (/ (i - 1, i = 1, n) /)
  CALL RANDOM_SEED(PUT = seed)
  DEALLOCATE(seed)
END SUBROUTINE
```

**See also:** Section 6.172 [RANDOM_NUMBER], page 133

### 6.174 RANGE — Decimal exponent range of a real kind

**Description:**

RANGE(X) returns the decimal exponent range in the model of the type of X.

**Standard:** F95 and later

**Class:** Inquiry function

**Syntax:**

```
RESULT = RANGE(X)
```

**Arguments:**

- **X**
  
  Shall be of type REAL or COMPLEX.

**Return value:**

The return value is of type INTEGER and of the default integer kind.

**Example:** See PRECISION for an example.

### 6.175 REAL — Convert to real type

**Description:**

REAL(X [, KIND]) converts its argument X to a real type. The REALPART(X) function is provided for compatibility with g77, and its use is strongly discouraged.

**Standard:** F77 and later

**Class:** Elemental function
Syntax:

RESULT = REAL(X [, KIND])
RESULT = REALPART(Z)

Arguments:

X
Shall be INTEGER(*), REAL(*), or COMPLEX(*).

KIND
(Optional) An INTEGER(*) initialization expression indicating
the kind parameter of the result.

Return value:

These functions return a REAL(*) variable or array under the following rules:

(A) REAL(X) is converted to a default real type if X is an integer or real
variable.

(B) REAL(X) is converted to a real type with the kind type parameter
of X if X is a complex variable.

(C) REAL(X, KIND) is converted to a real type with kind type parameter
KIND if X is a complex, integer, or real variable.

Example:

program test_real
  complex :: x = (1.0, 2.0)
  print *, real(x), real(x,8), realpart(x)
end program test_real

See also: Section 6.52 [DBLE], page 68, Section 6.54 [DFLOAT], page 69, Section 6.70
[FLOAT], page 79

6.176 RENAME — Rename a file

Description:

 Renames a file from file PATH1 to PATH2. A null character (CHAR(0)) can be
 used to mark the end of the names in PATH1 and PATH2; otherwise, trailing
 blanks in the file names are ignored. If the STATUS argument is supplied, it
 contains 0 on success or a nonzero error code upon return; see rename(2).

 This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only
 one form can be used in any given program unit.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Subroutine, function

Syntax:

CALL RENAME(PATH1, PATH2 [, STATUS])
STATUS = RENAME(PATH1, PATH2)

Arguments:

PATH1
Shall be of default CHARACTER type.

PATH2
Shall be of default CHARACTER type.

STATUS
(Optional) Shall be of default INTEGER type.

See also: Section 6.129 [LINK], page 110
6.177 REPEAT — Repeated string concatenation

Description:
Concatenates \texttt{NCOPIES} copies of a string.

Standard: F95 and later
Class: Transformational function
Syntax: \texttt{RESULT = REPEAT(STRING, NCOPIES)}
Arguments:
- \texttt{STRING} Shall be scalar and of type \texttt{CHARACTER(*)}.
- \texttt{NCOPIES} Shall be scalar and of type \texttt{INTEGER(*)}.

Return value:
A new scalar of type \texttt{CHARACTER} built up from \texttt{NCOPIES} copies of \texttt{STRING}.

Example:

```fortran
program test_repeat
    write(*,*) repeat("x", 5) ! "xxxxx"
end program
```

6.178 RESHAPE — Function to reshape an array

Description:
Reshapes \texttt{SOURCE} to correspond to \texttt{SHAPE}. If necessary, the new array may be padded with elements from \texttt{PAD} or permuted as defined by \texttt{ORDER}.

Standard: F95 and later
Class: Transformational function
Syntax: \texttt{RESULT = RESHAPE(SOURCE, SHAPE[, PAD, ORDER])}
Arguments:
- \texttt{SOURCE} Shall be an array of any type.
- \texttt{SHAPE} Shall be of type \texttt{INTEGER} and an array of rank one. Its values must be positive or zero.
- \texttt{PAD} (Optional) shall be an array of the same type as \texttt{SOURCE}.
- \texttt{ORDER} (Optional) shall be of type \texttt{INTEGER} and an array of the same shape as \texttt{SHAPE}. Its values shall be a permutation of the numbers from 1 to \texttt{n}, where \texttt{n} is the size of \texttt{SHAPE}. If \texttt{ORDER} is absent, the natural ordering shall be assumed.

Return value:
The result is an array of shape \texttt{SHAPE} with the same type as \texttt{SOURCE}.

Example:

```fortran
PROGRAM test_reshape
    INTEGER, DIMENSION(4) :: x
    WRITE(*,*) SHAPE(x) ! prints "4"
    WRITE(*,*) repeat("x", 5) ! "xxxxx"
end program
```

See also: Section 6.188 [SHAPE], page 142
6.179 RRSPACING — Reciprocal of the relative spacing

Description:
RRSPACING(X) returns the reciprocal of the relative spacing of model numbers near X.

Standard: F95 and later
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: RESULT = RRSPACING(X)
Arguments:
X Shall be of type REAL.

Return value:
The return value is of the same type and kind as X. The value returned is equal to \( \text{ABS}(\text{FRACTION}(X)) \times \text{FLOAT}(\text{RADIX}(X))^{\text{DIGITS}(X)} \).

See also: Section 6.197 [SPACING], page 147

6.180 RSHIFT — Right shift bits

Description:
RSHIFT returns a value corresponding to I with all of the bits shifted right by SHIFT places. If the absolute value of SHIFT is greater than BIT_SIZE(I), the value is undefined. Bits shifted out from the left end are lost; zeros are shifted in from the opposite end.

This function has been superseded by the ISHFT intrinsic, which is standard in Fortran 95 and later.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: RESULT = RSHIFT(I, SHIFT)
Arguments:
I The type shall be INTEGER(*).
SHIFT The type shall be INTEGER(*).

Return value:
The return value is of type INTEGER(*) and of the same kind as I.

See also: Section 6.117 [ISHFT], page 104, Section 6.118 [ISHFTC], page 105, Section 6.138 [LSHIFT], page 115

6.181 SCALE — Scale a real value

Description:
SCALE(X,I) returns X \times \text{RADIX}(X)^{**I}.

Standard: F95 and later
Class: Elemental function
Chapter 6: Intrinsic Procedures

**Syntax:**  \[ \text{RESULT} = \text{SCALE}(X, I) \]

**Arguments:**

- \( X \)  
  The type of the argument shall be a \text{REAL}.

- \( I \)  
  The type of the argument shall be a \text{INTEGER}.

**Return value:**

The return value is of the same type and kind as \( X \). Its value is \( X \times \text{RADIX}(X)^I \).

**Example:**

```fortran
program test_scale
  real :: x = 178.1387e-4
  integer :: i = 5
  print *, scale(x,i), x*radix(x)**i
end program test_scale
```

6.182 **SCAN** — Scan a string for the presence of a set of characters

**Description:**

Scans a \text{STRING} for any of the characters in a \text{SET} of characters.

If \( \text{BACK} \) is either absent or equals \text{FALSE}, this function returns the position of the leftmost character of \text{STRING} that is in \text{SET}. If \( \text{BACK} \) equals \text{TRUE}, the rightmost position is returned. If no character of \text{SET} is found in \text{STRING}, the result is zero.

**Standard:** F95 and later

**Class:** Elemental function

**Syntax:**  \[ \text{RESULT} = \text{SCAN}(\text{STRING}, \text{SET}[\ [, \text{BACK} [\ [, \text{KIND}\]]]}) \]

**Arguments:**

- \( \text{STRING} \)  
  Shall be of type \text{CHARACTER(*)}.

- \( \text{SET} \)  
  Shall be of type \text{CHARACTER(*)}.

- \( \text{BACK} \) (Optional) shall be of type \text{LOGICAL}.

- \( \text{KIND} \) (Optional) An \text{INTEGER} initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.

**Return value:**

The return value is of type \text{INTEGER} and of kind \text{KIND}. If \text{KIND} is absent, the return value is of default integer kind.

**Example:**

```fortran
program test_scan
  write(*,*) scan("FORTRAN", "AO") ! 2, found 'O'
  write(*,*) scan("FORTRAN", "AO", .true.) ! 6, found 'A'
  write(*,*) scan("FORTRAN", "C++") ! 0, found none
end program
```

**See also:** Section 6.108 [INDEX intrinsic], page 100, Section 6.219 [VERIFY], page 159
6.183 SECNDS — Time function

Description:

SECNDS(X) gets the time in seconds from the real-time system clock. X is a reference time, also in seconds. If this is zero, the time in seconds from midnight is returned. This function is non-standard and its use is discouraged.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Function

Syntax: RESULT = SECNDS (X)

Arguments:

T Shall be of type REAL(4).

X Shall be of type REAL(4).

Return value:

None

Example:

program test_secnds
    integer :: i
    real(4) :: t1, t2
    print *, secnds (0.0) ! seconds since midnight
    t1 = secnds (0.0) ! reference time
    do i = 1, 10000000 ! do something
        end do
    t2 = secnds (t1) ! elapsed time
    print *, "Something took ", t2, " seconds."
end program test_secnds

6.184 SECOND — CPU time function

Description:

Returns a REAL(4) value representing the elapsed CPU time in seconds. This provides the same functionality as the standard CPU_TIME intrinsic, and is only included for backwards compatibility.

This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Subroutine, function

Syntax:

CALL SECOND(TIME)

TIME = SECOND()

Arguments:

TIME Shall be of type REAL(4).

Return value:

In either syntax, TIME is set to the process's current runtime in seconds.

See also: Section 6.48 [CPU_TIME], page 65
6.185 SELECTED_INT_KIND — Choose integer kind

Description:

SELECTED_INT_KIND(I) return the kind value of the smallest integer type that can represent all values ranging from \(-10^I\) (exclusive) to \(10^I\) (exclusive). If there is no integer kind that accommodates this range, SELECTED_INT_KIND returns \(-1\).

Standard: F95 and later

Class: Transformational function

Syntax:

RESULT = SELECTED_INT_KIND(I)

Arguments:

I Shall be a scalar and of type INTEGER.

Example:

program large_integers
  integer,parameter :: k5 = selected_int_kind(5)
  integer,parameter :: k15 = selected_int_kind(15)
  integer(kind=k5) :: i5
  integer(kind=k15) :: i15

  print *, huge(i5), huge(i15)
  ! The following inequalities are always true
  print *, huge(i5) >= 10_k5**5-1
  print *, huge(i15) >= 10_k15**15-1
end program large_integers

6.186 SELECTED_REAL_KIND — Choose real kind

Description:

SELECTED_REAL_KIND(P, R) return the kind value of a real data type with decimal precision greater of at least P digits and exponent range greater at least R.

Standard: F95 and later

Class: Transformational function

Syntax:

RESULT = SELECTED_REAL_KIND(P, R)

Arguments:

P (Optional) shall be a scalar and of type INTEGER.
R (Optional) shall be a scalar and of type INTEGER.

At least one argument shall be present.

Return value:

SELECTED_REAL_KIND returns the value of the kind type parameter of a real data type with decimal precision of at least P digits and a decimal exponent range of at least R. If more than one real data type meet the criteria, the kind of the data type with the smallest decimal precision is returned. If no real data type matches the criteria, the result is
-1 if the processor does not support a real data type with a precision greater than or equal to \( P \)
-2 if the processor does not support a real type with an exponent range greater than or equal to \( R \)
-3 if neither is supported.

Example:

```fortran
program real_kinds
    integer,parameter :: p6 = selected_real_kind(6)
    integer,parameter :: p10r100 = selected_real_kind(10,100)
    integer,parameter :: r400 = selected_real_kind(r=400)
    real(kind=p6) :: x
    real(kind=p10r100) :: y
    real(kind=r400) :: z

    print *, precision(x), range(x)
    print *, precision(y), range(y)
    print *, precision(z), range(z)
end program real_kinds
```

6.187 SET_EXPONENT — Set the exponent of the model

Description:

SET_EXPONENT(\( X, I \)) returns the real number whose fractional part is that of \( X \) and whose exponent part is \( I \).

Standard: F95 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax:

RESULT = SET_EXPONENT(\( X, I \))

Arguments:

\( X \) Shall be of type REAL.
\( I \) Shall be of type INTEGER.

Return value:

The return value is of the same type and kind as \( X \). The real number whose fractional part is that of \( X \) and whose exponent part if \( I \) is returned; it is \( \text{FRACTION}(X) \times \text{RADIX}(X)^{**I} \).

Example:

```fortran
PROGRAM test_setexp
    REAL :: x = 178.1387e-4
    INTEGER :: i = 17
    PRINT *, SET_EXPONENT(x, i), FRACTION(x) * RADIX(x)**i
END PROGRAM
```

6.188 SHAPE — Determine the shape of an array

Description:

Determines the shape of an array.

Standard: F95 and later
**Class:** Inquiry function  

**Syntax:**  
RESULT = SHAPE(SOURCE)

**Arguments:**  

`SOURCE` Shall be an array or scalar of any type. If `SOURCE` is a pointer it must be associated and allocatable arrays must be allocated.

**Return value:**  
An INTEGER array of rank one with as many elements as `SOURCE` has dimensions. The elements of the resulting array correspond to the extend of `SOURCE` along the respective dimensions. If `SOURCE` is a scalar, the result is the rank one array of size zero.

**Example:**  

```fortran
PROGRAM test_shape
  INTEGER, DIMENSION(-1:1, -1:2) :: A
  WRITE(*,*) SHAPE(A) ! (/ 3, 4 /)
  WRITE(*,*) SIZE(SHAPE(42)) ! (/ /)
END PROGRAM
```

See also: Section 6.178 [RESHAPE], page 137, Section 6.193 [SIZE], page 145

---

### 6.189 SIGN — Sign copying function

**Description:**  
SIGN(A,B) returns the value of A with the sign of B.

**Standard:** F77 and later  

**Class:** Elemental function

**Syntax:**  
RESULT = SIGN(A, B)

**Arguments:**  

`A` Shall be of type INTEGER or REAL  
`B` Shall be of the same type and kind as `A`

**Return value:**  
The kind of the return value is that of `A` and `B`. If $B \geq 0$ then the result is $\text{ABS}(A)$, else it is $-\text{ABS}(A)$.

**Example:**  

```fortran
program test_sign
  print *, sign(-12,1)
  print *, sign(-12,0)
  print *, sign(-12,-1)
  print *, sign(-12.,1.)
  print *, sign(-12.,0.)
  print *, sign(-12.,-1.)
end program test_sign
```

**Specific names:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Arguments</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ISIGN(A,P)</td>
<td>INTEGER(4)</td>
<td>INTEGER(4)</td>
<td>f95, gnu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSIGN(A,P)</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>f95, gnu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.190 SIGNAL — Signal handling subroutine (or function)

Description:
SIGNAL(NUMBER, HANDLER [, STATUS]) causes external subroutine HANDLER to be executed with a single integer argument when signal NUMBER occurs. If HANDLER is an integer, it can be used to turn off handling of signal NUMBER or revert to its default action. See signal(2).

If SIGNAL is called as a subroutine and the STATUS argument is supplied, it is set to the value returned by signal(2).

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Subroutine, function
Syntax:

```
CALL SIGNAL(NUMBER, HANDLER [, STATUS])
STATUS = SIGNAL(NUMBER, HANDLER)
```

Arguments:
- NUMBER Shall be a scalar integer, with INTENT(IN)
- HANDLER Signal handler (INTEGER FUNCTION or SUBROUTINE) or dummy/global INTEGER scalar. INTEGER. It is INTENT(IN).
- STATUS (Optional) STATUS shall be a scalar integer. It has INTENT(OUT).

Return value:
The SIGNAL function returns the value returned by signal(2).

Example:
```
program test_signal
    intrinsic signal
    external handler_print

    call signal (12, handler_print)
    call signal (10, 1)
    call sleep (30)
end program test_signal
```

6.191 SIN — Sine function

Description:
SIN(X) computes the sine of X.

Standard: F77 and later
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: RESULT = SIN(X)

Arguments:
- X The type shall be REAL(*) or COMPLEX(*).

Return value:
The return value has same type and kind as X.
Example:

```
program test_sin
  real :: x = 0.0
  x = sin(x)
end program test_sin
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DSIN(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8) X</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>f95, gnu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSIN(X)</td>
<td>COMPLEX(4) X</td>
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<tr>
<td>ZSIN(X)</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8) X</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDSIN(X)</td>
<td>COMPLEX(8) X</td>
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<td>f95, gnu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also: Section 6.18 [ASIN], page 47

6.192 SINH — Hyperbolic sine function

Description:

SINH(X) computes the hyperbolic sine of X.

Standard: F95 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax:

```
RESULT = SINH(X)
```

Arguments:

| X          | The type shall be REAL(*). |

Return value:

The return value is of type REAL(*).

Example:

```
program test_sinh
  real(8) :: x = - 1.0_8
  x = sinh(x)
end program test_sinh
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DSINH(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8) X</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>F95 and later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also: Section 6.19 [ASINH], page 48

6.193 SIZE — Determine the size of an array

Description:

Determine the extent of ARRAY along a specified dimension DIM, or the total number of elements in ARRAY if DIM is absent.

Standard: F95 and later

Class: Inquiry function

Syntax:

```
RESULT = SIZE(ARRAY[, DIM [, KIND]])
```
Arguments:

- **ARRAY**: Shall be an array of any type. If ARRAY is a pointer it must be associated and allocatable arrays must be allocated.
- **DIM** (Optional) shall be a scalar of type INTEGER and its value shall be in the range from 1 to n, where n equals the rank of ARRAY.
- **KIND** (Optional) An INTEGER initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.

Return value:

The return value is of type INTEGER and of kind KIND. If KIND is absent, the return value is of default integer kind.

Example:

```fortran
PROGRAM test_size
    WRITE(*,*) SIZE((/ 1, 2 /)) ! 2
END PROGRAM
```

See also: Section 6.188 [SHAPE], page 142, Section 6.178 [RESHAPE], page 137

### 6.194 SIZEOF — Size in bytes of an expression

**Description:**

SIZEOF(X) calculates the number of bytes of storage the expression X occupies.

**Standard:** GNU extension

**Class:** Intrinsic function

**Syntax:**

```
N = SIZEOF(X)
```

**Arguments:**

- **X**: The argument shall be of any type, rank or shape.

**Return value:**

The return value is of type integer and of the system-dependent kind `C_SIZE_T` (from the `ISO_C_BINDING` module). Its value is the number of bytes occupied by the argument. If the argument has the POINTER attribute, the number of bytes of the storage area pointed to is returned. If the argument is of a derived type with POINTER or ALLOCATABLE components, the return value doesn’t account for the sizes of the data pointed to by these components.

**Example:**

```fortran
integer :: i
real :: r, s(5)
print *, (sizeof(s)/sizeof(r) == 5)
end
```

The example will print `.TRUE.` unless you are using a platform where default REAL variables are unusually padded.
6.195 SLEEP — Sleep for the specified number of seconds

Description:
Calling this subroutine causes the process to pause for SECONDS seconds.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Subroutine
Syntax: CALL SLEEP(SECONDS)
Arguments:
SECONDS The type shall be of default INTEGER.
Example:
program test_sleep
call sleep(5)
end

6.196 SNGL — Convert double precision real to default real

Description:
SNGL(A) converts the double precision real A to a default real value. This is an archaic form of REAL that is specific to one type for A.

Standard: F77 and later
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: RESULT = SNGL(A)
Arguments:
A The type shall be a double precision REAL.
Return value:
The return value is of type default REAL.
See also: Section 6.52 [DBLE], page 68

6.197 SPACING — Smallest distance between two numbers of a given type

Description:
Determines the distance between the argument X and the nearest adjacent number of the same type.

Standard: F95 and later
Class: Elemental function
Syntax: RESULT = SPACING(X)
Arguments:
X Shall be of type REAL(*)
Return value:
The result is of the same type as the input argument X.
Example:

```fortran
PROGRAM test_spacing
  INTEGER, PARAMETER :: SGL = SELECTED_REAL_KIND(p=6, r=37)
  INTEGER, PARAMETER :: DBL = SELECTED_REAL_KIND(p=13, r=200)
  WRITE(*,*) spacing(1.0_SGL) ! "1.1920929E-07" on i686
  WRITE(*,*) spacing(1.0_DBL) ! "2.220446049250313E-016" on i686
END PROGRAM
```

See also: Section 6.179 [RRSPACING], page 138

6.198 SPREAD — Add a dimension to an array

Description:
Replicates a `SOURCE` array `NCOPIES` times along a specified dimension `DIM`.

Standard: F95 and later

Class: Transformational function

Syntax: `RESULT = SPREAD(SOURCE, DIM, NCOPIES)`

Arguments:
- `SOURCE` Shall be a scalar or an array of any type and a rank less than seven.
- `DIM` Shall be a scalar of type `INTEGER` with a value in the range from 1 to n+1, where n equals the rank of `SOURCE`.
- `NCOPIES` Shall be a scalar of type `INTEGER`.

Return value:
The result is an array of the same type as `SOURCE` and has rank n+1 where n equals the rank of `SOURCE`.

Example:

```fortran
PROGRAM test_spread
  INTEGER :: a = 1, b(2) = (/ 1, 2 /)
  WRITE(*,*) SPREAD(a, 1, 2) ! "1 1"
  WRITE(*,*) SPREAD(b, 1, 2) ! "1 1 2 2"
END PROGRAM
```

See also: Section 6.218 [UNPACK], page 159

6.199 SQRT — Square-root function

Description:
`SQRT(X)` computes the square root of `X`.

Standard: F77 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: `RESULT = SQRT(X)`

Arguments:
- `X` The type shall be `REAL(*)` or `COMPLEX(*)`. 
Return value:
The return value is of type \texttt{REAL(*)} or \texttt{COMPLEX(*)}. The kind type parameter is the same as \texttt{X}.

Example:
```
program test_sqrt
  real(8) :: x = 2.0_8
  complex :: z = (1.0, 2.0)
  x = sqrt(x)
  z = sqrt(z)
end program test_sqrt
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DSQRT(X)</td>
<td>\texttt{REAL(8) X}</td>
<td>\texttt{REAL(8)}</td>
<td>F95 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSQRT(X)</td>
<td>\texttt{COMPLEX(4) X}</td>
<td>\texttt{COMPLEX(4)}</td>
<td>F95 and later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZSQRT(X)</td>
<td>\texttt{COMPLEX(8) X}</td>
<td>\texttt{COMPLEX(8)}</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDSQRT(X)</td>
<td>\texttt{COMPLEX(8) X}</td>
<td>\texttt{COMPLEX(8)}</td>
<td>GNU extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.200 \texttt{SRAND} — Reinitialize the random number generator

Description:
\texttt{SRAND} reinitializes the pseudo-random number generator called by \texttt{RAND} and \texttt{IRAND}. The new seed used by the generator is specified by the required argument \texttt{SEED}.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Subroutine

Syntax: \texttt{CALL SRAND(SEED)}

Arguments:
\texttt{SEED} Shall be a scalar \texttt{INTEGER(kind=4)}.

Return value:
Does not return.

Example: See \texttt{RAND} and \texttt{IRAND} for examples.

Notes: The Fortran 2003 standard specifies the intrinsic \texttt{RANDOM_SEED} to initialize the pseudo-random numbers generator and \texttt{RANDOM_NUMBER} to generate pseudo-random numbers. Please note that in GNU Fortran, these two sets of intrinsics (\texttt{RAND, IRAND} and \texttt{SRAND} on the one hand, \texttt{RANDOM_NUMBER} and \texttt{RANDOM_SEED} on the other hand) access two independent pseudo-random number generators.

See also: Section 6.171 [RAND], page 133, Section 6.173 [RANDOM_SEED], page 134, Section 6.172 [RANDOM_NUMBER], page 133

6.201 \texttt{STAT} — Get file status

Description:
This function returns information about a file. No permissions are required on the file itself, but execute (search) permission is required on all of the directories in path that lead to the file.
The elements that are obtained and stored in the array \texttt{BUFF}:

\begin{tabular}{ll}
\texttt{buff}(1) & Device ID \\
\texttt{buff}(2) & Inode number \\
\texttt{buff}(3) & File mode \\
\texttt{buff}(4) & Number of links \\
\texttt{buff}(5) & Owner's uid \\
\texttt{buff}(6) & Owner's gid \\
\texttt{buff}(7) & ID of device containing directory entry for file (0 if not available) \\
\texttt{buff}(8) & File size (bytes) \\
\texttt{buff}(9) & Last access time \\
\texttt{buff}(10) & Last modification time \\
\texttt{buff}(11) & Last file status change time \\
\texttt{buff}(12) & Preferred I/O block size (-1 if not available) \\
\texttt{buff}(13) & Number of blocks allocated (-1 if not available) \\
\end{tabular}

Not all these elements are relevant on all systems. If an element is not relevant, it is returned as 0.

This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.

\textit{Standard:} GNU extension

\textit{Class:} Subroutine, function

\textit{Syntax:} \texttt{CALL STAT(FILE, BUFF [, STATUS])}

\textit{Arguments:}

\texttt{FILE} \hspace{2cm} The type shall be \texttt{CHARACTER(*)}, a valid path within the file system.

\texttt{BUFF} \hspace{1cm} The type shall be \texttt{INTEGER(4), DIMENSION(13)}.

\texttt{STATUS} \hspace{1cm} (Optional) status flag of type \texttt{INTEGER(4)}. Returns 0 on success and a system specific error code otherwise.

\textit{Example:}

\begin{verbatim}
PROGRAM test_stat
  INTEGER, DIMENSION(13) :: buff
  INTEGER :: status
  CALL STAT("/etc/passwd", buff, status)
  IF (status == 0) THEN
    WRITE (*, FMT="(’Device ID:’, T30, I19)") buff(1)
    WRITE (*, FMT="(’Inode number:’, T30, I19)") buff(2)
    WRITE (*, FMT="(’File mode (octal):’, T30, O19)") buff(3)
    WRITE (*, FMT="(’Number of links:’, T30, I19)") buff(4)
    WRITE (*, FMT="(’Owner’’s uid:’, T30, I19)") buff(5)
    WRITE (*, FMT="(’Owner’’s gid:’, T30, I19)") buff(6)
    WRITE (*, FMT="(’Device where located:’, T30, I19)") buff(7)
    WRITE (*, FMT="(’File size:’, T30, I19)") buff(8)
    WRITE (*, FMT="(’Last access time:’, T30, A19)") CTIME(buff(9))
    WRITE (*, FMT="(’Last modification time’, T30, A19)") CTIME(buff(10))
    WRITE (*, FMT="(’Last status change time’, T30, A19)") CTIME(buff(11))
  END IF
END PROGRAM test_stat
\end{verbatim}
WRITE (*, FMT="('Preferred block size:', T30, I19)") buff(12)
WRITE (*, FMT="('No. of blocks allocated:', T30, I19)") buff(13)
END IF
END PROGRAM

See also: To stat an open file: Section 6.81 [FSTAT], page 86, to stat a link: Section 6.139 [LSTAT], page 115

6.202 SUM — Sum of array elements

Description:
Adds the elements of ARRAY along dimension DIM if the corresponding element in MASK is TRUE.

Standard: F95 and later
Class: Transformational function
Syntax: RESULT = SUM(ARRAY[, MASK]) RESULT = SUM(ARRAY, DIM[, MASK])
Arguments:
ARRAY Shall be an array of type INTEGER(*), REAL(*) or COMPLEX(*).
DIM (Optional) shall be a scalar of type INTEGER with a value in the range from 1 to n, where n equals the rank of ARRAY.
MASK (Optional) shall be of type LOGICAL and either be a scalar or an array of the same shape as ARRAY.

Return value:
The result is of the same type as ARRAY.
If DIM is absent, a scalar with the sum of all elements in ARRAY is returned. Otherwise, an array of rank n-1, where n equals the rank of ARRAY, and a shape similar to that of ARRAY with dimension DIM dropped is returned.

Example:

PROGRAM test_sum
INTEGER :: x(5) = (/ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 /)
print *, SUM(x) ! all elements, sum = 15
print *, SUM(x, MASK=MOD(x, 2)==1) ! odd elements, sum = 9
END PROGRAM

See also: Section 6.168 [PRODUCT], page 131

6.203 SYMLNK — Create a symbolic link

Description:
Makes a symbolic link from file PATH1 to PATH2. A null character (CHAR(0)) can be used to mark the end of the names in PATH1 and PATH2; otherwise, trailing blanks in the file names are ignored. If the STATUS argument is supplied, it contains 0 on success or a nonzero error code upon return; see symlink(2). If the system does not supply symlink(2), ENOSYS is returned.
This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.
Standard: GNU extension
Class: Subroutine, function
Syntax:

CALL SYMLNK(PATH1, PATH2 [, STATUS])
STATUS = SYMLNK(PATH1, PATH2)

Arguments:

PATH1 Shall be of default CHARACTER type.
PATH2 Shall be of default CHARACTER type.
STATUS (Optional) Shall be of default INTEGER type.

See also: Section 6.129 [LINK], page 110, Section 6.217 [UNLINK], page 158

6.204 SYSTEM — Execute a shell command

Description:

Passes the command COMMAND to a shell (see system(3)). If argument STATUS is present, it contains the value returned by system(3), which is presumably 0 if the shell command succeeded. Note that which shell is used to invoke the command is system-dependent and environment-dependent.

This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Subroutine, function
Syntax:

CALL SYSTEM(COMMAND [, STATUS])
STATUS = SYSTEM(COMMAND)

Arguments:

COMMAND Shall be of default CHARACTER type.
STATUS (Optional) Shall be of default INTEGER type.

See also:

6.205 SYSTEM_CLOCK — Time function

Description:

Determines the COUNT of milliseconds of wall clock time since the Epoch (00:00:00 UTC, January 1, 1970) modulo COUNT_MAX, COUNT_RATE determines the number of clock ticks per second. COUNT_RATE and COUNT_MAX are constant and specific to gfortran.

If there is no clock, COUNT is set to -HUGE(COUNT), and COUNT_RATE and COUNT_MAX are set to zero

Standard: F95 and later
Class: Subroutine
Syntax: \[
\text{CALL \texttt{SYSTEM\_CLOCK}}([\text{COUNT, COUNT\_RATE, COUNT\_MAX}])
\]

Arguments:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{COUNT} \quad & \text{(Optional) shall be a scalar of type default \texttt{INTEGER} with INTENT(OUT).} \\
\text{COUNT\_RATE} \quad & \text{(Optional) shall be a scalar of type default \texttt{INTEGER} with INTENT(OUT).} \\
\text{COUNT\_MAX} \quad & \text{(Optional) shall be a scalar of type default \texttt{INTEGER} with INTENT(OUT).}
\end{align*}
\]

Example:

\[
\text{PROGRAM test_system_clock} \\
\text{INTEGER :: count, count_rate, count_max} \\
\text{CALL \texttt{SYSTEM\_CLOCK}(count, count_rate, count_max)} \\
\text{WRITE(*,*) count, count_rate, count_max} \\
\text{END PROGRAM}
\]

See also: Section 6.51 [DATE\_AND\_TIME], page 67, Section 6.48 [CPU\_TIME], page 65

6.206 \text{TAN} — \text{Tangent function}

Description:

\text{TAN}(X) computes the tangent of \(X\).

Standard: F77 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: \[
\text{RESULT} = \text{TAN}(X)
\]

Arguments:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{X} \quad & \text{The type shall be \texttt{REAL(*).}}
\end{align*}
\]

Return value:

The return value is of type \texttt{REAL(*).} The kind type parameter is the same as \(X\).

Example:

\[
\text{program test_tan} \\
\text{REAL(8) :: x = 0.165_8} \\
\text{x = tan(x)} \\
\text{end program test_tan}
\]

Specific names:

\[
\begin{array}{llll}
\text{Name} & \text{Argument} & \text{Return type} & \text{Standard} \\
\text{DTAN}(X) & \text{REAL(8)} \ X & \text{REAL(8)} & \text{F95 and later}
\end{array}
\]

See also: Section 6.21 [ATAN], page 49

6.207 \text{TANH} — \text{Hyperbolic tangent function}

Description:

\text{TANH}(X) computes the hyperbolic tangent of \(X\).
Standard: F77 and later

Class: Elemental function

Syntax: \( X = \text{TANH}(X) \)

Arguments:

\( X \) The type shall be REAL(*).

Return value:

The return value is of type REAL(*) and lies in the range \(-1 \leq \tanh(x) \leq 1\).

Example:

```fortran
program test_tanh
  real(8) :: x = 2.1_8
  x = tanh(x)
end program test_tanh
```

Specific names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DTANH(X)</td>
<td>REAL(8) X</td>
<td>REAL(8)</td>
<td>F95 and later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also: Section 6.23 [ATANH], page 50

### 6.208 TIME — Time function

Description:

Returns the current time encoded as an integer (in the manner of the UNIX function `time(3)`). This value is suitable for passing to `CTIME()`, `GMTIME()`, and `LTIME()`.

This intrinsic is not fully portable, such as to systems with 32-bit INTEGER types but supporting times wider than 32 bits. Therefore, the values returned by this intrinsic might be, or become, negative, or numerically less than previous values, during a single run of the compiled program.

See Section 6.209 [TIMES8], page 155, for information on a similar intrinsic that might be portable to more GNU Fortran implementations, though to fewer Fortran compilers.

Standard: GNU extension

Class: Function

Syntax: \( \text{RESULT} = \text{TIME}() \)

Return value:

The return value is a scalar of type INTEGER(4).

See also: Section 6.50 [CTIME], page 66, Section 6.95 [GMTIME], page 93, Section 6.140 [LTIME], page 116, Section 6.147 [MCLOCK], page 120, Section 6.209 [TIMES8], page 155
6.209 TIME8 — Time function (64-bit)

Description:
Returns the current time encoded as an integer (in the manner of the UNIX function \texttt{time(3)}). This value is suitable for passing to \texttt{CTIME()}, \texttt{GMTIME()}, and \texttt{LTIME()}.

Warning: this intrinsic does not increase the range of the timing values over that returned by \texttt{time(3)}. On a system with a 32-bit \texttt{time(3)}, \texttt{TIME8()} will return a 32-bit value, even though it is converted to a 64-bit \texttt{INTEGER(8)} value. That means overflows of the 32-bit value can still occur. Therefore, the values returned by this intrinsic might be or become negative or numerically less than previous values during a single run of the compiled program.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Function
Syntax: \texttt{RESULT = TIME8()}

Return value:
The return value is a scalar of type \texttt{INTEGER(8)}.

See also: Section 6.50 [CTIME], page 66, Section 6.95 [GMTIME], page 93, Section 6.140 [LTIME], page 116, Section 6.148 [MCLOCK8], page 120, Section 6.208 [TIME], page 154

6.210 TINY — Smallest positive number of a real kind

Description:
\texttt{TINY(X)} returns the smallest positive (non zero) number in the model of the type of \texttt{X}.

Standard: F95 and later
Class: Inquiry function
Syntax: \texttt{RESULT = TINY(X)}

Arguments:
\texttt{X} Shall be of type \texttt{REAL}.

Return value:
The return value is of the same type and kind as \texttt{X}

Example: See \texttt{HUGE} for an example.

6.211 TRANSFER — Transfer bit patterns

Description:
Interprets the bitwise representation of \texttt{SOURCE} in memory as if it is the representation of a variable or array of the same type and type parameters as \texttt{MOLD}.

This is approximately equivalent to the C concept of \textit{casting} one type to another.
Standard: F95 and later

Class: Transformational function

Syntax: `RESULT = TRANSFER(SOURCE, MOLD[, SIZE])`

Arguments:
- `SOURCE` Shall be a scalar or an array of any type.
- `MOLD` Shall be a scalar or an array of any type.
- `SIZE` (Optional) shall be a scalar of type `INTEGER`.

Return value:
The result has the same type as `MOLD`, with the bit level representation of `SOURCE`. If `SIZE` is present, the result is a one-dimensional array of length `SIZE`. If `SIZE` is absent but `MOLD` is an array (of any size or shape), the result is a one-dimensional array of the minimum length needed to contain the entirety of the bitwise representation of `SOURCE`. If `SIZE` is absent and `MOLD` is a scalar, the result is a scalar.

If the bitwise representation of the result is longer than that of `SOURCE`, then the leading bits of the result correspond to those of `SOURCE` and any trailing bits are filled arbitrarily.

When the resulting bit representation does not correspond to a valid representation of a variable of the same type as `MOLD`, the results are undefined, and subsequent operations on the result cannot be guaranteed to produce sensible behavior. For example, it is possible to create `LOGICAL` variables for which `VAR` and `.NOT. VAR` both appear to be true.

Example:
```
PROGRAM test_transfer
    integer :: x = 2143289344
    print *, transfer(x, 1.0)  ! prints "NaN" on i686
END PROGRAM
```

6.212 TRANSPOSE — Transpose an array of rank two

Description:
Transpose an array of rank two. Element (i, j) of the result has the value `MATRIX(j, i)`, for all i, j.

Standard: F95 and later

Class: Transformational function

Syntax: `RESULT = TRANSPOSE(MATRIX)`

Arguments:
- `MATRIX` Shall be an array of any type and have a rank of two.

Return value:
The result has the same type as `MATRIX`, and has shape `(/ m, n /)` if `MATRIX` has shape `( / n, m / )`. 
6.213 TRIM — Remove trailing blank characters of a string

Description:
Removes trailing blank characters of a string.

Standard: F95 and later
Class: Transformational function
Syntax: RESULT = TRIM(STRING)
Arguments:
STRING Shall be a scalar of type CHARACTER(*).

Return value:
A scalar of type CHARACTER(*) which length is that of STRING less the number of trailing blanks.

Example:

```fortran
PROGRAM test_trim
   CHARACTER(len=10), PARAMETER :: s = "GFORTRAN 
   WRITE(*,*) LEN(s), LEN(TRIM(s)) ! "10 8", with/without trailing blanks
END PROGRAM
```

See also: Section 6.8 [ADJUSTL], page 41, Section 6.9 [ADJUSTR], page 41

6.214 TTYNAM — Get the name of a terminal device.

Description:
Get the name of a terminal device. For more information, see ttyname(3).

This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.

Standard: GNU extension
Class: Subroutine, function
Syntax:

```
CALL TTYNAM(UNIT, NAME)
NAME = TTYNAM(UNIT)
```

Arguments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNIT</td>
<td>Shall be a scalar INTEGER(*).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAME</td>
<td>Shall be of type CHARACTER(*)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example:

```fortran
PROGRAM test_ttynam
   INTEGER :: unit
   DO unit = 1, 10
      IF (isatty(unit=unit)) WRITE(*,*) ttynam(unit)
   END DO
END PROGRAM
```

See also: Section 6.116 [ISATTY], page 104
6.215 UBOUND — Upper dimension bounds of an array

Description:
Returns the upper bounds of an array, or a single upper bound along the DIM dimension.

Standard: 
F95 and later

Class: 
Inquiry function

Syntax: 
RESULT = UBOUND(ARRAY [, DIM [, KIND]])

Arguments:
ARRAY 
Shall be an array, of any type.

DIM (Optional) 
Shall be a scalar INTEGER(*).

KIND (Optional) 
An INTEGER initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.

Return value:
The return value is of type INTEGER and of kind KIND. If KIND is absent, the return value is of default integer kind. If DIM is absent, the result is an array of the upper bounds of ARRAY. If DIM is present, the result is a scalar corresponding to the upper bound of the array along that dimension. If ARRAY is an expression rather than a whole array or array structure component, or if it has a zero extent along the relevant dimension, the upper bound is taken to be the number of elements along the relevant dimension.

See also: 
Section 6.123 [LBOUND], page 107

6.216 UMASK — Set the file creation mask

Description:
Sets the file creation mask to MASK and returns the old value in argument OLD if it is supplied. See umask(2).

Standard: 
GNU extension

Class: 
Subroutine

Syntax: 
CALL UMASK(MASK [, OLD])

Arguments:
MASK 
Shall be a scalar of type INTEGER(*).

MASK (Optional) 
Shall be a scalar of type INTEGER(*).

6.217 UNLINK — Remove a file from the file system

Description:
Unlinks the file PATH. A null character (CHAR(0)) can be used to mark the end of the name in PATH; otherwise, trailing blanks in the file name are ignored. If the STATUS argument is supplied, it contains 0 on success or a nonzero error code upon return; see unlink(2).

This intrinsic is provided in both subroutine and function forms; however, only one form can be used in any given program unit.
**Standard:** GNU extension

**Class:** Subroutine, function

**Syntax:**

```
CALL UNLINK(PATH [, STATUS])
STATUS = UNLINK(PATH)
```

**Arguments:**

- **PATH** Shall be of default CHARACTER type.
- **STATUS** (Optional) Shall be of default INTEGER type.

**See also:** Section 6.129 [LINK], page 110, Section 6.203 [SYMLNK], page 151

### 6.218 UNPACK — Unpack an array of rank one into an array

**Description:**
Store the elements of VECTOR in an array of higher rank.

**Standard:** F95 and later

**Class:** Transformational function

**Syntax:**

```
RESULT = UNPACK(VECTOR, MASK, FIELD)
```

**Arguments:**

- **VECTOR** Shall be an array of any type and rank one. It shall have at least as many elements as MASK has TRUE values.
- **MASK** Shall be an array of type LOGICAL.
- **FIELD** Shall be of the same type as VECTOR and have the same shape as MASK.

**Return value:**

The resulting array corresponds to FIELD with TRUE elements of MASK replaced by values from VECTOR in array element order.

**Example:**

```fortran
PROGRAM test_unpack
    integer :: vector(2) = (/1,1/)
    logical :: mask(4) = (/ .TRUE., .FALSE., .FALSE., .TRUE. /)
    integer :: field(2,2) = 0, unity(2,2)
    ! result: unity matrix
    unity = unpack(vector, reshape(mask, (/2,2/)), field)
END PROGRAM
```

**See also:** Section 6.164 [PACK], page 129, Section 6.198 [SPREAD], page 148

### 6.219 VERIFY — Scan a string for the absence of a set of characters

**Description:**
Verifies that all the characters in a SET are present in a STRING.
If BACK is either absent or equals FALSE, this function returns the position of the leftmost character of STRING that is not in SET. If BACK equals TRUE, the
rightmost position is returned. If all characters of SET are found in STRING, the result is zero.

*Standard:* F95 and later

*Class:* Elemental function

*Syntax:* ```fortran RESULT = VERIFY(STRING, SET[, BACK [, KIND]])``` 

*Arguments:*
- **STRING** Shall be of type CHARACTER(*)
- **SET** Shall be of type CHARACTER(*)
- **BACK** (Optional) shall be of type LOGICAL
- **KIND** (Optional) An INTEGER initialization expression indicating the kind parameter of the result.

*Return value:* The return value is of type INTEGER and of kind KIND. If KIND is absent, the return value is of default integer kind.

*Example:*
```fortran
PROGRAM test_verify
WRITE(*,*) VERIFY("FORTRAN", "AO") ! 1, found 'F'
WRITE(*,*) VERIFY("FORTRAN", "FOO") ! 3, found 'R'
WRITE(*,*) VERIFY("FORTRAN", "C++") ! 1, found 'F'
WRITE(*,*) VERIFY("FORTRAN", "C++", .TRUE.) ! 7, found 'N'
WRITE(*,*) VERIFY("FORTRAN", "FORTRAN") ! 0' found none
END PROGRAM
```

*See also:* Section 6.182 [SCAN], page 139, Section 6.108 [INDEX intrinsic], page 100

## 6.220 XOR — Bitwise logical exclusive OR

*Description:* Bitwise logical exclusive or.

This intrinsic routine is provided for backwards compatibility with GNU Fortran 77. For integer arguments, programmers should consider the use of the Section 6.106 [IEOR], page 99 intrinsic defined by the Fortran standard.

*Standard:* GNU extension

*Class:* Function

*Syntax:* ```fortran RESULT = XOR(X, Y)``` 

*Arguments:*
- **X** The type shall be either INTEGER(*) or LOGICAL.
- **Y** The type shall be either INTEGER(*) or LOGICAL.

*Return value:* The return type is either INTEGER(*) or LOGICAL after cross-promotion of the arguments.

*Example:*
PROGRAM test_xor
  LOGICAL :: T = .TRUE., F = .FALSE.
  INTEGER :: a, b
  DATA a / Z'F' /, b / Z'3' /

  WRITE (*,*) XOR(T, T), XOR(T, F), XOR(F, T), XOR(F, F)
  WRITE (*,*) XOR(a, b)
END PROGRAM

See also: F95 elemental function: Section 6.106 [IEOR], page 99
7 Intrinsic Modules

7.1 ISO_FORTRAN_ENV

*Standard:* Fortran 2003

The ISO_FORTRAN_ENV module provides the following scalar default-integer named constants:

**CHARACTER_STORAGE_SIZE:**
Size in bits of the character storage unit.

**ERROR_UNIT:**
Identifies the preconnected unit used for error reporting.

**FILE_STORAGE_SIZE:**
Size in bits of the file-storage unit.

**INPUT_UNIT:**
Identifies the preconnected unit indentified by the asterisk (*) in READ statement.

**IOSTAT_END:**
The value assigned to the variable passed to the IOSTAT= specifier of an input/output statement if an end-of-file condition occurred.

**IOSTAT_EOR:**
The value assigned to the variable passed to the IOSTAT= specifier of an input/output statement if an end-of-record condition occurred.

**NUMERIC_STORAGE_SIZE:**
The size in bits of the numeric storage unit.

**OUTPUT_UNIT:**
Identifies the preconnected unit indentified by the asterisk (*) in WRITE statement.

7.2 ISO_C_BINDING

*Standard:* Fortran 2003

The following intrinsic procedures are provided by the module; their definition can be found in the section Intrinsic Procedures of this manual.

**C_ASSOCIATED**
**C_F_POINTER**
**C_F_PROCPOINTER**
**C_FUNLOC**
**C_LOC**

The ISO_C_BINDING module provides the following named constants of the type integer, which can be used as KIND type parameter. Note that GNU Fortran currently does not support the C_INT_FAST... KIND type parameters (marked by an asterix (*)) in the list
The GNU Fortran Compiler

below). The C_INT_FAST... parameters have therefore the value −2 and cannot be used as KIND type parameter of the INTEGER type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fortran Type</th>
<th>Named constant</th>
<th>C type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_INT</td>
<td>int</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_SHORT</td>
<td>short int</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_LONG</td>
<td>long int</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_LONG_LONG</td>
<td>long long int</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_SIGNED_CHAR</td>
<td>signed char/unsigned char</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_SIZE_T</td>
<td>size_t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_INT8_T</td>
<td>int8_t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_INT16_T</td>
<td>int16_t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_INT32_T</td>
<td>int32_t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_INT64_T</td>
<td>int64_t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_INT_LEAST8_T</td>
<td>int_least8_t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_INT_LEAST16_T</td>
<td>int_least16_t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_INT_LEAST32_T</td>
<td>int_least32_t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_INT_LEAST64_T</td>
<td>int_least64_t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_INT_FAST8_T*</td>
<td>int_fast8_t*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_INT_FAST16_T*</td>
<td>int_fast16_t*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_INT_FAST32_T*</td>
<td>int_fast32_t*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_INT_FAST64_T*</td>
<td>int_fast64_t*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_INTMAX_T</td>
<td>intmax_t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>C_INTPTR_T</td>
<td>intptr_t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REAL</td>
<td>C_FLOAT</td>
<td>float</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REAL</td>
<td>C_DOUBLE</td>
<td>double</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REAL</td>
<td>C_LONG_DOUBLE</td>
<td>long double</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPLEX</td>
<td>C_FLOAT_COMPLEX</td>
<td>float _Complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPLEX</td>
<td>C_DOUBLE_COMPLEX</td>
<td>double _Complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPLEX</td>
<td>C_LONG_DOUBLE_COMPLEX</td>
<td>long double _Complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOGICAL</td>
<td>C_BOOL</td>
<td>_Bool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHARACTER</td>
<td>C_CHAR</td>
<td>char</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additionally, the following (CHARACTER(KIND=C_CHAR) are defined.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>C definition</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C_NULL_CHAR</td>
<td>null character</td>
<td>'0'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_ALERT</td>
<td>alert</td>
<td>'a'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_BACKSPACE</td>
<td>backspace</td>
<td>'b'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_FORM_FEED</td>
<td>form feed</td>
<td>'f'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_NEW_LINE</td>
<td>new line</td>
<td>'n'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_CARRIAGE_RETURN</td>
<td>carriage return</td>
<td>'r'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RETURN</td>
<td></td>
<td>'t'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_HORIZONTAL_TAB</td>
<td>horizontal tab</td>
<td>'t'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_VERTICAL_TAB</td>
<td>vertical tab</td>
<td>'v'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.3 OpenMP Modules OMP_LIB and OMP_LIB_KINDS

Standard: OpenMP Application Program Interface v2.5

The OpenMP Fortran runtime library routines are provided both in a form of two Fortran 90 modules, named OMP_LIB and OMP_LIB_KINDS, and in a form of a Fortran include file named 'omp_lib.h'. The procedures provided by OMP_LIB can be found in the Section “Introduction” in GNU OpenMP runtime library manual, the named constants defined in the OMP_LIB_KINDS module are listed below.

For details refer to the actual OpenMP Application Program Interface v2.5.

OMP_LIB_KINDS provides the following scalar default-integer named constants:

omp_integer_kind
omp_logical_kind
omp_lock_kind
omp_nest_lock_kind
Contributing

Free software is only possible if people contribute to efforts to create it. We’re always in need of more people helping out with ideas and comments, writing documentation and contributing code.

If you want to contribute to GNU Fortran, have a look at the long lists of projects you can take on. Some of these projects are small, some of them are large; some are completely orthogonal to the rest of what is happening on GNU Fortran, but others are “mainstream” projects in need of enthusiastic hackers. All of these projects are important! We’ll eventually get around to the things here, but they are also things doable by someone who is willing and able.

Contributors to GNU Fortran

Most of the parser was hand-crafted by Andy Vaught, who is also the initiator of the whole project. Thanks Andy! Most of the interface with GCC was written by Paul Brook.

The following individuals have contributed code and/or ideas and significant help to the GNU Fortran project (in alphabetical order):

- Janne Blomqvist
- Steven Bosscher
- Paul Brook
- Tobias Burnus
- François-Xavier Coudert
- Bud Davis
- Jerry DeLisle
- Erik Edelmann
- Bernhard Fischer
- Daniel Franke
- Richard Guenther
- Richard Henderson
- Katherine Holcomb
- Jakub Jelinek
- Niels Kristian Bech Jensen
- Steven Johnson
- Steven G. Kargl
- Thomas Koenig
- Asher Langton
- H. J. Lu
- Toon Moene
- Brooks Moses
- Andrew Pinski
- Tim Prince
The following people have contributed bug reports, smaller or larger patches, and much needed feedback and encouragement for the GNU Fortran project:

- Bill Clodius
- Dominique d’Humières
- Kate Hedstrom
- Erik Schnetter

Many other individuals have helped debug, test and improve the GNU Fortran compiler over the past few years, and we welcome you to do the same! If you already have done so, and you would like to see your name listed in the list above, please contact us.

Projects

*Help build the test suite*

Solicit more code for donation to the test suite: the more extensive the testsuite, the smaller the risk of breaking things in the future! We can keep code private on request.

*Bug hunting/squishing*

Find bugs and write more test cases! Test cases are especially very welcome, because it allows us to concentrate on fixing bugs instead of isolating them. Going through the bugzilla database at [http://gcc.gnu.org/bugzilla/](http://gcc.gnu.org/bugzilla/) to reduce testcases posted there and add more information (for example, for which version does the testcase work, for which versions does it fail?) is also very helpful.

Proposed Extensions

Here’s a list of proposed extensions for the GNU Fortran compiler, in no particular order. Most of these are necessary to be fully compatible with existing Fortran compilers, but they are not part of the official J3 Fortran 95 standard.

**Compiler extensions:**

- User-specified alignment rules for structures.
- Flag to generate Makefile info.
- Automatically extend single precision constants to double.
• Compile code that conserves memory by dynamically allocating common and module storage either on stack or heap.
• Compile flag to generate code for array conformance checking (suggest -CC).
• User control of symbol names (underscores, etc).
• Compile setting for maximum size of stack frame size before spilling parts to static or heap.
• Flag to force local variables into static space.
• Flag to force local variables onto stack.

Environment Options
• Pluggable library modules for random numbers, linear algebra. LA should use BLAS calling conventions.
• Environment variables controlling actions on arithmetic exceptions like overflow, underflow, precision loss—Generate NaN, abort, default. action.
• Set precision for fp units that support it (i387).
• Variable for setting fp rounding mode.
• Variable to fill uninitialized variables with a user-defined bit pattern.
• Environment variable controlling filename that is opened for that unit number.
• Environment variable to clear/trash memory being freed.
• Environment variable to control tracing of allocations and frees.
• Environment variable to display allocated memory at normal program end.
• Environment variable for filename for * IO-unit.
• Environment variable for temporary file directory.
• Environment variable forcing standard output to be line buffered (unix).
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Version 3, 29 June 2007


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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>backslash</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fall-intrinsics</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fbacktrace</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fblas-matmul-limit</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fbounds-check</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fconvert=conversion</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fcray-pointer</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fd-lines-as-code</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fd-lines-as-comments</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fdefault-double-8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fdefault-integer-8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fdefault-real-8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fdollar-ok</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fdump-core</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fdump-parse-tree</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fexternal-blas</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ff2c</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ffixed-line-length-n</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ffpe-trap=list</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ffree-form</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ffree-line-length-n</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fimplicit-none</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finit-character</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finit-integer</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finit-local-zero</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finit-logical</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finit-real</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fintrinsic-modules-path</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fmax-errors=n</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fmax-identifier-length=n</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fmax-stack-var-size</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fmax-subrecord-length=length</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fmodule-private</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fno-automatic</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fno-fixed-form</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fno-underscoring</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fopempp</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fpack-derived</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frange-check</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frecord-marker=length</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frecursive</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frepack-arrays</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fsecond-underscore</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fshort-enums</td>
<td>17, 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fsign-zero</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fsyntax-only</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idir</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jdir</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mdir</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pedantic</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pedantic-errors</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>static-libgfortran</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>std=std option</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walliasing</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wamnersand</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wcharacter-truncation</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wconversion</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Werror</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wimplicit-interface</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wnonstd-intrinsics</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wsurprising</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wtabs</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wunderflow</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wunused-parameter</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Keyword Index

$  .................................................. 8
%
%LOC .............................................. 34
%REF ............................................. 34
%VAL ............................................. 34
& ................................................... 11
[..] .................................................. 25
A
ABORT ............................................... 37
ABS .................................................. 38
absolute value .................................. 38
ACCESS ............................................ 38
ACCESS= 'STREAM' I/O .............................. 25
ACOS ............................................... 40
ACOSH ............................................. 40
adjust string ..................................... 41
ADJUST1 .......................................... 41
ADJUSTR .......................................... 41
AIMAG ............................................. 42
AIN .................................................. 42
ALARM ............................................. 43
ALGAMA ........................................... 108
aliasing ........................................... 11
ALL ................................................ 44
all warnings ...................................... 11
ALLOCATABLE components of derived types ...... 25
ALLOCATABLE dummy arguments ............... 25
ALLOCATABLE function results ............... 25
ALLOCATED ...................................... 45
allocation, moving ................................ 125
allocation, status ............................... 45
ALOG .............................................. 113
ALOG10 ............................................ 113
AMAX0 ............................................ 118
AMAX1 ............................................ 118
AMINO ............................................. 121
AMIN1 ............................................. 121
AMOD ............................................. 124
AND ................................................ 45
ANINT ............................................. 46
ANY ................................................ 46
area hyperbolic cosine .......................... 40
area hyperbolic sine ............................. 48
area hyperbolic tangent ......................... 50
argument list functions .......................... 34
arguments, to program .......................... 62, 88, 89, 96
array, add elements ............................. 151
array, apply condition .......................... 44, 46
array, bounds checking .......................... 16
array, change dimensions ....................... 137
array, combine arrays .......................... 121
array, condition testing .......................... 44, 46
array, conditionally add elements .............. 151
array, conditionally count elements .......... 64
array, conditionally multiply elements ......... 131
array, constructors ............................. 25
array, count elements ........................... 145
array, duplicate dimensions ..................... 148
array, duplicate elements ........................ 148
array, element counting .......................... 64
array, gather elements ........................... 129
array, increase dimension ....................... 148, 159
array, indices of type real ...................... 30
array, location of maximum element .......... 119
array, location of minimum element .......... 122
array, lower bound ............................. 107
array, maximum value ........................... 119
array, merge arrays ............................ 121
array, minimum value ............................ 123
array, multiply elements ....................... 131
array, number of elements ...................... 64, 145
array, packing ................................... 129
array, permutation ............................. 66
array, product .................................... 131
array, reduce dimension ....................... 129
array, rotate .................................... 66
array, scatter elements ........................ 159
array, shape ..................................... 142
array, shift ....................................... 73
array, shift circularly ........................... 66
array, size ....................................... 145
array, sum ....................................... 151
array, transmogrify ............................. 137
array, transpose ................................. 156
array, unpacking ................................ 159
array, upper bound .............................. 158
ASCII collating sequence ......................... 39, 94
ASIN .............................................. 47
ASINH ............................................ 48, 50
ASSOCIATED ...................................... 48
association status ................................ 48
association status, C pointer ..................... 55
ATAN ............................................. 49
ATAN2 ............................................ 50
Authors ........................................... 167
### B
- backslash ........................................ 8
- backtrack .................................... 13
- BESJ0 ....................................... 51
- BESJ1 ....................................... 52
- BESJN ....................................... 52
- Bessel function, first kind .................. 51, 52
- Bessel function, second kind ............... 53, 54
- BESY0 ....................................... 53
- BESY1 ....................................... 53
- BESYN ....................................... 54
- BIT_SIZE ..................................... 54
- bits, clear ................................... 96
- bits, get ..................................... 97
- bits, move ................................... 126, 155
- bits, negate .................................. 128
- bits, number of ............................... 54
- bits, set ..................................... 97
- bits, shift ................................... 104
- bits, shift circular ........................... 105
- bits, shift left ................................ 115
- bits, shift right ............................... 138
- bits, testing .................................. 55
- bits, unset ................................... 96
- bitwise logical and ........................... 45, 95
- bitwise logical exclusive or ................. 99, 160
- bitwise logical not ........................... 128
- bitwise logical or ............................. 102, 129
- bounds checking ................................ 16
- BOZ literal constants .......................... 29
- BTEST ....................................... 55

### C
- C_ASSOCIATED .................................. 55
- C_F_POINTER .................................. 57
- C_F_PROCPOINTER .............................. 56
- C_FUNLOC ..................................... 56
- C_LOC ......................................... 58
- CABS ........................................... 38
- calling convention .............................. 14
- CCOS .......................................... 63
- CDABS ......................................... 38
- CDABS ......................................... 63
- CDEXP ......................................... 77
- CDLOG ......................................... 113
- CDSIN ......................................... 144
- CDSQRT ........................................ 148
- ceiling ......................................... 46, 58
- CEILING ........................................ 58
- CEXP ........................................... 77
- CHAR ........................................... 59
- character set ................................... 8
- CHDIR .......................................... 59
- checking subscripts ............................ 16
- CHMOD ......................................... 60
- clock ticks ................................... 120, 152
- CLOG ............................................ 113
- COMPLEX ....................................... 62
- complex conjugate .............................. 63
- complex numbers, conversion to ............. 61, 62, 69
- complex numbers, imaginary part ............ 42
- complex numbers, real part ................. 72, 135
- Conditional compilation ....................... 2
- CONVERT specifier .............................. 33
- core, dump ................................... 13, 37
- COS ............................................ 63
- COSH ........................................... 64
- cosine ......................................... 63
- cosine, hyperbolic ............................ 64
- cosine, hyperbolic, inverse .................. 40
- cosine, inverse ................................ 40
- COUNT ......................................... 64
- CPP ............................................ 2
- CPU_TIME ...................................... 65
- Credits ......................................... 167
- CSHIFT ......................................... 66
- CSIN ........................................... 144
- CSHIFT ......................................... 148
- CTIME ......................................... 66
- current date ................................... 67, 78, 98
- current time ................................... 67, 78, 106, 154, 155

### D
- DABS ............................................ 38
- DACOS ......................................... 40
- DACOSH ........................................ 40
- DASIN ......................................... 47
- DASINH ......................................... 48, 50
- DATAN ......................................... 49
- DATAN2 ......................................... 50
- date, current .................................. 67, 78, 98
- DATE_AND_TIME ................................ 67
- DBESJO ......................................... 51
- DBESJ1 ......................................... 52
- DBESJN ......................................... 52
- DBESY0 ......................................... 53
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keyword</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DBESY1</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBESYN</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBLE</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCMPLX</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCONJG</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCOS</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCOSH</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDIM</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debugging information options</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECODE</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delayed execution</td>
<td>43, 147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEXP</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFLOAT</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DGAMMA</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dialect options</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIGITS</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIM</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIMAG</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DINT</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>directive, INCLUDE</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>directory, options</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>directory, search paths for inclusion</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>division, modulo</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>division, remainder</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLGAMA</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLOG</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLOG10</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMAX1</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMIN1</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMOD</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DINT</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dot product</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOT_PRODUCT</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPRED</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DREAL</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSIGN</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSIN</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSINH</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSQRT</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTAN</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTANH</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTIME</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**E**
- elapsed time                     | 72, 140 |
- ENCODE                         | 36   |
- ENUM statement                 | 25   |
- ENUNERATOR statement          | 25   |
- environment variable           | 18, 19, 90, 91 |
- ESHIFT                         | 73   |
- EPSILON                        | 74   |
- ERF                            | 75   |
- ERFIC                          | 75   |
- error function                 | 75   |
- error function, complementary | 75   |
- errors, limiting               | 10   |
- escape characters              | 8    |
- ETIME                          | 76   |
- EXIT                           | 77   |
- EXP                            | 77   |
- EXPONENT                      | 78   |
- exponential function           | 77   |
- exponential function, inverse  | 113  |
- expression size                | 146  |
- extensions                     | 27   |
- extensions, implemented        | 27   |
- extensions, not implemented    | 34   |

**F**
- F2C calling convention        | 14, 16 |
- Factorial function            | 87   |
- FDATE                          | 78   |
- FDL, GNU Free Documentation License | 183 |
- FGET                           | 79   |
- FGETC                         | 80   |
- file format, fixed             | 8, 9  |
- file format, free              | 8, 9  |
- file operation, file number    | 82   |
- file operation, flush          | 81   |
- file operation, position       | 85, 86 |
- file operation, read character | 79, 80 |
- file operation, seek           | 85   |
- file operation, write character | 82, 83 |
- file system, access mode       | 38   |
- file system, change access mode | 60 |
- file system, create link       | 110, 151 |
- file system, file creation mask | 158 |
- file system, file status       | 86, 115, 149 |
- file system, hard link         | 110  |
- file system, remove file       | 158  |
- file system, rename file       | 136  |
- file system, soft link         | 151  |
- FLOAT                          | 79   |
- floating point, exponent        | 78   |
- floating point, fraction        | 84   |
- floating point, nearest different | 126 |
- floating point, relative spacing | 138, 147 |
- floating point, scale           | 138  |
- floating point, set exponent    | 142  |
- floor                          | 42, 81 |
- FLOOR                          | 81   |
- FLUSH                          | 81   |
- FLUSH statement                | 25   |
- FNUM                           | 82   |
- Fortran 77                     | 3    |
- FPP                            | 2    |
- FPUN                           | 82   |
- FPUTC                          | 83   |
- FRACTION                       | 84   |
- FREE                           | 84   |
- FSEEK                          | 85   |
- FSTAT                          | 86   |
- FTELL                          | 86   |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gamma function</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gamma function, log of</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCC</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GERROR</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET_COMMAND</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET_COMMAND_ARGUMENT</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET_ENVIRONMENT_VARIABLE</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GETARG</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GETCWD</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GETENV</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GETGID</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GETLOG</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GETPID</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GETUID</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GTIME</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNU Compiler Collection</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNU Fortran command options</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollerith constants</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOSTNM</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUGE</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperbolic arcosine</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperbolic arcsine</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperbolic arctangent</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperbolic cosine</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperbolic function, cosine</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperbolic function, cosine, inverse</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperbolic function, sine</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperbolic function, sine, inverse</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperbolic function, tangent</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperbolic function, tangent, inverse</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperbolic sine</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperbolic tangent</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I/O item lists</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IABS</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IACHAR</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAND</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IARGC</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBCLR</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBITS</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBSET</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICHAR</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDATE</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDIM</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDINT</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDINT</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEEE, ISNAN</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEBOR</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IERRNO</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFIX</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMAG</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMAGPART</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMPORT statement</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCLUDE directive</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inclusion, directory search paths for</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEX</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT2</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT8</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>integer kind</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intrinsic Modules</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intrinsic procedures</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMSG= specifier</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOR</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOSTAT, end of file</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOSTAT, end of record</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRAND</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IS_IOSTAT_END</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IS_IOSTAT_EOR</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISATTY</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISHEFT</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISHTC</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISIGN</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISNAN</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISO C Bindings</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISO_FORTRAN_ENV statement</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITIME</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KILL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kind</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIND</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kind, integer</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kind, old-style</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kind, real</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>language, dialect options</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LBOUND</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEN</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEN_TRIM</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lexical comparison of strings</td>
<td>109, 110, 111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGE</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGT</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lib2c calling convention</td>
<td>14, 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>limits, largest number</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>limits, smallest number</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LINK</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>linking, static</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LTE</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLT</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNLNK</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOC</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>location of a variable in memory</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOG</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### N
- Namelist .................................................. 28
- NEAREST .................................................. 126
- NEW_LINE .................................................. 127
- newline ..................................................... 127
- NINT ...................................................... 127
- NOT ......................................................... 128
- NULL ......................................................... 128

### O
- OpenMP ...................................................... 9, 33
- operators, unary .......................................... 30
- options, code generation ................................ 14
- options, debugging ....................................... 12
- options, dialect ......................................... 8
- options, directory search .............................. 13
- options, errors ........................................... 10
- options, fortran dialect ............................... 8
- options, fortran command ............................  7
- options, linking ......................................... 13
- options, negative forms ..............................  7
- options, run-time ....................................... 14
- options, runtime ........................................ 14
- options, warnings ...................................... 10
- OR .......................................................... 129
- output, newline .......................................... 127

### P
- PACK .......................................................... 129
- paths, search ............................................. 13
- PERROR ................................................... 130
- pointer, C address of pointers ....................... 56
- pointer, C address of procedures ................... 56
- pointer, C association status ....................... 55
- pointer, convert C to Fortran ....................... 57
- pointer, cray .............................................. 84, 116
- pointer, Cray ............................................. 31
- pointer, disassociated ................................ 128
- pointer, status .......................................... 48, 128
- positive difference ................................... 70
- PRECISION ............................................... 130
- Preprocessing ..........................................  2
- PRESENT ................................................... 131
- private ..................................................... 9
- procedure pointer, convert C to Fortran .......... 58
- process id ............................................... 92
- PRODUCT .................................................. 131
- product, double-precision ............................ 71
- product, matrix ......................................... 117
- product, vector ........................................  71
- program termination .................................. 77
- program termination, with core dump ............ 37
- PROTECTED statement ................................. 25

### M
- MALLOC ...................................................... 116
- MATMUL .................................................... 117
- matrix multiplication ................................ 117
- matrix, transpose ...................................... 156
- MAX ......................................................... 118
- MAXO ......................................................... 118
- MAX1 ......................................................... 118
- MAXEXPONENT ............................................ 118
- maximum value ......................................... 118, 119
- MAXLOC .................................................... 119
- MAXVAL .................................................... 119
- MCLOCK ................................................... 120
- MCLOCK8 .................................................. 120
- MERGE ....................................................... 121
- messages, error ........................................ 10
- messages, warning .................................... 10
- MIN ......................................................... 121
- MINO ......................................................... 121
- MIN1 ......................................................... 121
- MINEXPONENT ............................................ 122
- minimum value ......................................... 121, 123
- MINLOC .................................................... 122
- MINVAL .................................................... 122
- MOD .......................................................... 124
- model representation, base ......................... 132
- model representation, epsilon ....................... 74
- model representation, largest number ............. 94
- model representation, maximum exponent .......... 118
- model representation, minimum exponent .......... 122
- model representation, precision ..................... 130
- model representation, radix .......................... 132
- model representation, range ......................... 135
- model representation, significant digits .......... 70
- model representation, smallest number .......... 155
- module entities ........................................ 9
- module search path .................................... 13
- modulo ..................................................... 124
- MODULO .................................................... 124
- MOVE_ALLOC ............................................ 125
- moving allocation ..................................... 125
- multiply array elements .............................. 131
- MVBITS ..................................................... 126

### LOG10 ................................. logarithmic function ........................................ 113
- logarithmic function, inverse ...................... 77
- LOGICAL ................................................... 114
- logical and, bitwise ................................ 45, 95
- logical exclusive or, bitwise ....................... 99, 160
- logical not, bitwise ................................ 128
- logical or, bitwise .................................. 102, 129
- login name .............................................. 92
- LONG ......................................................... 114
- LSHIFT ..................................................... 115
- LSTAT ....................................................... 115
- LTIME ....................................................... 116

### L
- LOGICAL ................................................... 114
- logical and, bitwise ................................ 45, 95
- logical exclusive or, bitwise ....................... 99, 160
- logical not, bitwise ................................ 128
- logical or, bitwise .................................. 102, 129
- login name .............................................. 92

### K
- Keywords Index ........................................... 199
R
RADIX ........................................... 132
RAN ............................................. 133
RAND ............................................ 133
random number generation ................. 102, 133
random number generation, seeding ..... 134, 149
RANDOM_NUMBER .............................. 133
RANDOM_SEED ................................. 134
RANGE ......................................... 135
range checking ................................ 16
read character, stream mode ............. 79, 80
REAL ............................................ 135
real kind ........................................ 141
real number, exponent ..................... 78
real number, fraction ....................... 84
real number, nearest different .......... 126
real number, relative spacing .......... 138, 147
real number, scale ......................... 138
real number, set exponent ............... 142
REALPART ..................................... 135
RECORD ........................................ 35
remainder ..................................... 124
RENAME ........................................ 136
repacking arrays ............................ 17
REPEAT ......................................... 137
RESHAPE ....................................... 137
root ............................................. 148
rounding, ceiling ......................... 46, 58
rounding, floor ............................... 42, 81
rounding, nearest whole number ....... 127
RSPACING ..................................... 138
RSHIFT .......................................... 138

S
SAVE statement ................................ 14
SCALE .......................................... 138
SCAN ............................................ 139
search path ................................... 13
search paths, for included files ....... 13
SECNDS ......................................... 140
SECOND .......................................... 140
seeding a random number generator .... 134, 149
SELECTED_INT_KIND ......................... 141
SELECTED_REAL_KIND ....................... 141
SET_EXPONENT ................................ 142
SHAPE .......................................... 142
SHORT .......................................... 101
SIGN ............................................. 143
sign copying .................................. 143
SIGNAL .......................................... 144
SIN ............................................. 144
sine ............................................. 144
sine, hyperbolic ............................. 145
sine, hyperbolic, inverse ................. 48
sine, inverse .................................. 47
SINH ............................................ 145
SIZE ............................................ 145
size of a variable, in bits ............... 54
size of an expression ...................... 146
SIZEOF .......................................... 146
SLEEP ............................................ 147
SNGL ............................................. 147
SPACING ........................................ 147
SPREAD .......................................... 148
SORT ............................................. 148
square-root .................................. 148
SRAND .......................................... 149
Standards ....................................... 4
STAT ............................................. 149
statement, ENUM ............................. 25
statement, ENUMERATOR ................. 25
statement, FLUSH ............................ 25
statement, IMPORT ......................... 25
statement, ISO_FORTRAN_ENV .......... 25
statement, PROTECTED .................... 25
statement, SAVE ............................. 14
statement, USE, INTRINSIC .............. 25
statement, VALUE ........................... 25
statement, VOLATILE ....................... 25
STREAM I/O ................................... 25
stream mode, read character ............. 79, 80
stream mode, write character .......... 82, 83
string, adjust left ......................... 41
string, adjust right ....................... 41
string, comparison ......................... 109, 110, 111
string, concatenate ....................... 137
string, find missing set ................ 159
string, find non-blank character ....... 112
string, find subset ......................... 139
string, find substring .................... 100
string, length ............................... 107
string, length, without trailing whitespace 108
string, remove trailing whitespace ...... 157
string, repeat ................................ 137
STRUCTURE ................................. 35
structure packing ........................... 17
substring position ......................... 100
SUN ............................................. 151
sun array elements ........................ 151
suppressing warnings .................... 10
symbol names ................................ 8
symbol names, transforming ............. 15, 16
symbol names, underscores ............. 15, 16
SYMNLK ........................................ 151
syntax checking ............................ 10
SYSTEM ........................................ 152
system, error handling .................. 87, 99, 130
system, group id .......................... 91
system, host name ......................... 94
system, login name ....................... 92
system, process id ......................... 92
system, signal handling ................ 144
system, system call ...................... 152
system, terminal ......................... 104, 157
system, user id ........................................ 93
system, working directory .......................... 59, 90
SYSTEM_CLOCK ..................................... 152

T
  tabulators ........................................... 12
  TAN .................................................. 153
  tangent .............................................. 153
  tangent, hyperbolic ................................. 153
  tangent, hyperbolic, inverse ...................... 50
  tangent, inverse .................................... 49, 50
  TANH .................................................. 153
  terminate program .................................. 77
  terminate program, with core dump .............. 37
  TIME .................................................. 154
  time, clock ticks .................................. 120, 152
  time, conversion to GMT info ................. 93
  time, conversion to local time info .......... 116
  time, conversion to string ..................... 66
  time, current ...................................... 67, 78, 106, 154, 155
  time, elapsed ..................................... 65, 72, 76, 140
  TIMES ............................................. 65
  TINY .................................................. 155
  TR 15581 ............................................ 25
  trace ............................................... 13
  TRANSFER .......................................... 155
  transforming symbol names ..................... 15, 16
  transpose ......................................... 156
  TRANSPOSE .......................................... 156
  trigonometric function, cosine ............... 63
  trigonometric function, cosine, inverse ...... 40
  trigonometric function, sine ................... 144
  trigonometric function, sine, inverse ........ 47
  trigonometric function, tangent ............... 153
  trigonometric function, tangent, inverse ... 49, 50
  TRIM .................................................. 157
  TTNAN ............................................. 157
  type cast .......................................... 155

U
  UBOUND ............................................ 158
  UMASK .............................................. 158

underflow .......................................... 12
underscore .......................................... 15, 16
UNLINK ................................................ 158
UNPACK .............................................. 159
unused parameter .................................. 12
USE, INTRINIC statement ....................... 25
user id ............................................. 93

V
  VALUE statement .................................. 25
  vector product .................................... 71
  VERIFY ............................................. 159
  VOLATILE statement ................................ 25

W
  warnings, aliasing ................................ 11
  warnings, all ...................................... 11
  warnings, ampersand ............................... 11
  warnings, character truncation ................ 11
  warnings, conversion ............................. 11
  warnings, implicit interface ................... 11
  warnings, non-standard intrinsics ............. 11
  warnings, suppressing ......................... 10
  warnings, suspicious code ...................... 11
  warnings, tabs ................................... 12
  warnings, to errors ................................ 12
  warnings, underflow ............................. 12
  warnings, unused parameter .................... 12
  write character, stream mode ............... 82, 83

X
  XOR .................................................. 160

Z
  ZABS ............................................... 38
  ZCOS ............................................... 63
  ZEXP ............................................... 77
  ZLOG ............................................... 113
  ZSIN ............................................... 144
  ZSQRT ............................................. 148